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14 AUGUST 1987

AFRICA (SUB-SAHARA)

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SOVIET BLOC, CUBAN PRESENCE, DIFFICULTIES DESCRIBED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 May 87 p 5

[Article by Robert von Lucius: "Russians Swim Only With Military Protection"]

[Text] The entry stamp looks oddly familiar. Leafing through the passport, one discovers an almost identical one--that of the GDR. The questioning visitor is later told that it is no wonder; the GDR is responsible in Angola for graphics, printing, and designs--true, but not only for that. The new money bills of the southwestern African state were also printed in the GDR. The back of the old blue bills of 1979 still shows a woman teacher instructing in a straw hut. The new red ones of 1985 are more patriotic: soldiers wearing cartridge belts are storming out of a landing boat, kalashnikovs at the ready.

Visitors also encounter other signs of the GDR presence. The soap in the hotel room, "Rita Beauty Shop" brand, was produced in the VEB Miltitz chemical works. There are an estimated 2,500 Germans from the GDR, including family members, who are active in the Marxist People's Republic of Angola. Some of them are in charge of maintenance of the approximately 10,000 IFA trucks in the country, of which only about half can still be driven, 2 years after delivery. Technical military advisers, state security service, police: they are suspected of being present there, also. But it is not certain. One Angolan reports that at times, they had also actively fought in the region of Menongue in the south of the country, and one East German was killed there.

East Germans reportedly are also in charge of "ideology." According to an Angolan, some (successfully active) physicians were trying to disseminate Marxist ideas in hospitals. At the party college "Karl-Marx-Institut," some 40 professors are from the GDR; they are in charge of information techniques and training of journalists. At the university, also, professors of almost all fields are from the GDR. The East Germans have a "good reputation" for technical aid in agriculture. Youth brigades are active at six to 10 stations, i.e., largish state-owned estates. Half of the helpers' time goes to procuring drinking water and foodstuffs: supply and organization in Angola is characterized by a chaos unusual even for African conditions.

The Russians in Angola keep as low a profile as the GDR inhabitants and the Bulgarian military advisers. An Angolan in a responsible position says: "The Russians are everywhere, at all the switches," in newspapers, information systems, the post office. Foreigners in Luanda don't believe that. The Angolans are too proud to permit it. During visits to ministries they had never encountered a Russian, not even by accident. Now in the military, that would be more the case, where they are present in strategic positions in an advisory capacity. Many Russians, soldiers like the Cubans, are reported in Huambo, Angola's second-largest city, under siege by UNITA rebels. The Russians are said to be cautious and relying on their underlings from Cuba. One hardly sees them in town. On a small street, evidently in front of a sports arena, one finds suddenly a sign in Russian. In the Miramar section of the city, at the transition point from the city's most beautiful street--with a view of the sea, where the residences of most ambassadors are located--to the corrugated metal slums, stands the not overly large Russian embassy with a few well-sealed-off apartments around the corner.

One can only guess at how many Russians are in Angola; perhaps 2,000. Many of them may be responsible for maintenance of the extensive and technically elaborate armaments. At the airport are MiG-23 airplanes, and long lines of tanks are waiting there or at the port to be transported away. There is a constant supply of reinforcements, although not in unusually large numbers. In the small military port, two or three Russian ships are always anchored, and sometimes submarines. It is reported that the crew are taken in a group to the beach for bathing; they change clothes upon command. To their left and right stand guards with automatic rifles, since 4 years ago, Angolan youths had thrown rocks at the Russians. Occasionally one can hear sarcastic remarks in the ministries about the Russians and the East bloc.

Cogwheel and Machete Instead of Hammer and Sickle

Discretion and isolation seem to be typical for all "helpers" from the East bloc. This also holds true for Cubans. According to U.S. newspaper reports, U.S. intelligence circles estimate that there are 37,000 of them. At a stopover landing in Luanda after the bloc-free summit meeting in Harare 8 months ago, Cuban leader Castro mentioned 40,000 Cubans. He had invited himself on this visit and announced there that the soldiers would leave only after the downfall of apartheid in South Africa. Official parlance, which the Angolans stress greatly, has it that the soldiers had been called in by the sovereign government for protection against South African incursions (unofficially: to fight the UNITA rebels who endanger the government in Luanda in civil war); should they no longer be needed, they would leave the country as soon as the government of the MPLA Party were to demand it.

Recently, a newspaper calculated that the number of Cuban soldiers in Angola is as high in relationship to the population as that of the Americans during the war in Vietnam. The MPLA, one of three warring independence movements in the civil war against the Portuguese colonial power until 1975, had come to power only through Cuban help. Without Cuban support it would have died long before. Early in 1964, shortly after one of its most faithful propagandists had written that the MPLA had developed into a "Zero" and was spending itself in factional

fights, MPLA leader and first president Neto met with Cuban guerrilla leader Che Guevara in Brazzaville. The latter supposedly was so impressed by Neto that he promised him Cuban weapons instructors and diplomatic support. Only after that did the MPLA rise again in its former glory. In contrast to the Russians, there are hardly any attacks against Cuban soldiers. Like the Angolans, they are frequently dark-skinned, and also manage to adapt better culturally and with regard to language than do the East Europeans. Nonetheless, there is evidently an Angola trauma in Cuba. Perhaps it is so because the Cuban deployment is covered with a veil of secrecy in the censored newspapers of the sugar island. Horror stories make the rounds there about the alleged mistreatment of Cuban soldiers in Angola. There is no visible hatred of the Cubans, but there is reserve. Bitterness can be felt when there are reports about Angolan children between the ages of 8 to 14 who are sent, largely against their will, to Cuba (and the Soviet Union) for "training as future leaders." A few years ago, 300 Angolan children returned prematurely after they had mounted a rebellion on a Cuban island. They reported that they had been mistreated and were sent without breakfast to work at the plantations.

Three hundred to four hundred Cubans live in Luanda at headquarters in the Miramar section of the city, others at edge of the city, and 500 men strengthen the guard for the president's protection. Time and again, even now, there is talk that the Cuban soldiers are to be replaced by North Koreans. There is probably not much to this rumor. Although North Koreans are considered successful fighters against guerrillas and as advisers--also in Angola--, but they might have considerable difficulties culturally and with regard to language. In 1984, North Koreans had fought against rebels in the north and caused them great losses. An Angolan reports that there are North Koreans in Angola even now, but that is a "sensitive point."

More than in economic and foreign policy, Marxism seems to be rooted in ideology and language use. Youths in the street believe that they must defend the revolution, for example by confiscating the films of foreign visitors. Slogans and catchwords can be found everywhere, although sometimes adapted to African conditions. The flag does not carry hammer and sickle, but a yellow semi-cogwheel and a yellow five-point star instead of a red one. In order to walk from the West German ambassador's residence to the congress center, one goes up Rua Ho Chi Minh, turns right onto Avenida Comandante Che Guevara, turns left to Avenida Lenin, passes Rua Salvador Allende and soon arrives there. Still, there is some foreign policy movement, demonstrated not only by renewed talks with the Americans in coming days in Luanda. South Korea intends to open a trade representation in the near future, and in recent years, embassies were established by Morocco, the Ivory Coast, and India. The PLO representative became the dean of the diplomatic corps. There are historic ties with Brazil: until last century, several million slaves were taken from Angola to the United States and Brazil, so that Angola to this day is underpopulated. Brazil is ready to assume the role once played by Portugal. But Angola would have to free itself from the grip of the East bloc.

ANGOLA

SPAIN DENIES CHARGES OF NEOCOLONIALIST INTENTIONS

Spain Said Playing Cuban, Russian Game

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 2 Jun 87 p 20

[Text] Unable to impose itself on Gibralter (whose inhabitants, by and large, do not wish to be Spanish) and faced with a loss of sovereignty in Ceuta and Melilla, the Spanish Socialist government is attempting to replace Portugal everywhere the latter is a presence, namely in Angola.

In collusion with the Muscovite satellite government, the Spanish Socialist government is thus, in addition to its own game, playing the game of Havana and the Kremlin, specifically when, among the various dealings, it is proposed to replace the Portuguese language with Castilian. Among other things, this is one way of helping to perpetuate the Soviet-Cuban imperialism in Ang^ola and to establish Spanish neocolonialism in our former overseas province.

Here again, without a peep from Portugal.

Spanish-Angolan Agreement Denied

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 29 May-4 Jun 87 p 56

[Text] The Spanish ambassador in Lisbon has informed this newspaper that no accord has been established between Madrid and the Luanda government under the terms prominently reported in some Portuguese newspapers last weekend.

According to Ambassador Ferran de Alfaro, based on information obtained yesterday morning from the Spanish Foreign Ministry, there is only a project under study there for possible cooperation with the Angolan Government, to enable 40 students from that African country to attend sailing-fishing and education courses in Spanish institutions and to provide technical support for the installation of a system of teaching by radio, which would involve specialized training for Angolan teachers.

Bilateral cooperation programs in the area of civil engineering and maritime trade are also under study.

According to the diplomat, the authorities in the autonomous region of the Canary Islands are particularly interested in this interchange with Angola.

6362

CSO: 3542/105

YUGOSLAVIA TO BUILD MINERAL WATER BOTTLING COMPANY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 87 p 3

/Text/ Article by Miguel Filipe/

/Text/ Lubango--Vlatko Kukrika, head of Planum, a Yugoslav construction firm, told our newspaper that plans are underway to build a mineral water bottling company at the 10 December complex (formerly the Senhora do Monte) in this city.

Kukrika also said that the engineering work has been completed and that it is now a question of implementing the project which, he said, is dependent upon the dynamism of the local authorities.

He went on to say that Planum has also made plans to construct a superhighway which will connect Lubango with the airport, repair the Lubango-Cacula highway and construct irrigation canals in the agricultural areas of the municipality of Capelongo.

According to Vlatko Kukrika, the construction of the superhighway between Lubango and the airport is budgeted at \$3.5 million whereas the mineral water company is expected to cost from \$8 million to \$18 million, depending upon the production capacity.

"For all those projects," the Planum official said, "Yugoslavia is granting a credit of 30 percent in monetary funds."

Speaking about Planum's activity during the past few years in Huila Province, Vlatko Kukrika said that a number of major projects have been successfully completed--namely, the repair of Lubango's airport runway, the paving of streets, the construction of small roads, the construction of parking lots and, especially, the completion of the period of technical assistance whereby Angolan workers obtained knowledge in the sphere of maintenance and preservation of buildings and equipment.

According to Kukrika, the Yugoslav construction firm beat the international competition on repairing Lobito Port and was awarded a contract amounting to about \$11 million. It also won the bidding on the job of cleaning up Luanda, a contract which amounted to \$22 million.

ECONOMIC, MILITARY SITUATION IN CALULO, KWANZA SUL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 87 p 3

/Article by Simao Roberto/

/Text/ The municipality of Calulo, located at 300 km from Sumbe in Kwanza Sul Province, is achieving a socioeconomic development commensurate with its potentialities.

Captain Antonio Queiroz de Sousa Calado, municipal commissioner of Calulo, told our newspaper that the objective of the puppets in that area, "to destroy the infrastructures and burn the coffee," has been neutralized by the combative alertness of the FAPLA as well as by the people's vigilance.

"For the declared enemies of our revolution," he said, "there is no other solution than to respond with revolutionary violence.

"In fact," he continued, "we cannot just fold our arms when our people are purely and simply being assassinated by those bandits in the pay of Pretoria.

"That is what justifies the intensity of our military operations aimed at preventing those crimes and increasingly reducing the loot obtained by those armed bandits," he concluded.

Agricultural Development

Having exceptional agricultural potential, the municipality of Calulo, on a par with Kwanza Sul Province and not only that, is showing up as one of the biggest coffee producers.

According to Antonio Queiroz, most of the abandoned plantations have already been restored and are now being cultivated.

"This development," he said, "will make it possible over the short or medium term to increase the production levels in the municipality's three coffee firms."

According to our interlocutor, the municipality of Calulo has six cooperatives and two peasant associations.

In addition to coffee, the peasant associations are also concentrating on corn, beans, ginguba, sweet potatoes and manioc.

Health, Education and Social Affairs

In the health domain the municipality possesses one hospital and a number of clinics.

According to Antonio Queiroz, the hospital does not have any doctors; its medical services are handled by qualified nurses. "Moreover, few beds are available for the patients and there is no ambulance," Queiroz said.

In Calulo the educational and apprenticeship system is satisfactory, covering all levels except the eighth grade, but this is to be rectified in the near future.

The municipality now houses about 7,000 displaced persons mainly from the commune of Kissongo. Once the situation is normalized in that locality, the displaced persons are expected to return to their place of origin; this is scheduled for the second half of July.

Home Trade

Calulo's 75,000 residents are being supplied normally, according to the municipal commissioner.

In this respect, the commissioner said that the people are being supplied ample food and other commodities through the sales outlets of the Ministry of Home Trade; the only things which are sometimes lacking are salt and dried fish and provincial headquarters is trying to minimize this situation.

With good results in the marketing aspect, Queiroz expressed optimism regarding the sale of coffee this year, calculated to be as much as 1,000 tons.

8568
CSO: 3442/208

HOUSING FOR REFUGEES IN CASTANHEIRA DE PERA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 87 p 12

/Text/ Lubango--The project of establishing a settlement in the present center for displaced "Cainas" in Castanheira de Pera (temporary capital of Cunene), financed by the humanitarian institutions of the kingdom of Belgium known as "Oxfam-Belgium," is well underway.

This project, which is part of a program calling for the construction of schools, health stations, housing and other collective installations, is being aided by the OMA (Organization of Angolan Women) to house about 2,000 families made homeless by the war of aggression against Angola.

Angelina Carina, secretary of the OMA in Cunene, told ANGOP that in a recent meeting with experts of those institutions it was also agreed that the displaced persons would also be provided with food and clothing and, especially, with water through well drillings.

According to Angelina Carina, food and clothing are now being distributed in Cunene's temporary capital (Castanheira de Pera) to people who have just come out of the jungle.

Clarification on the Nature of the Puppets

Pedro Mutinde, first secretary of Cunene's Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, recently spoke to the people of the commune of Mongua (Xangongo) about the bandit-like and servile nature of the puppet group, UNITA.

Making a round of visits to inspect and aid the province's various municipalities, Pedro Mutinde praised the results obtained by the people of Mongua maintaining high levels of production and defending the conquests already achieved, not permitting the notorious UNITA gangs to carry out action which could jeopardize the life of the people.

"Our struggle is just; the victories achieved are a result of that struggle, since there are no victories without a struggle," said that party official in urging the people to double their vigilance and fight unceasingly against the UNITA gangs and their bosses in racist South Africa.

He also explained to the people of that locality that the policy of clemency decreed by the MPLA-Labor Party seeks to strengthen national unity and give those who have gone astray an opportunity to recognize their error and rejoin the great Angolan family.

The party Central Committee member then offered a number of definite solutions aimed at minimizing the effects of the drought which has devastated that region, one of which was to exchange agricultural and livestock products with Huila Province.

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CSO: 3442/208

BENGO SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT CONCLUDES FIRST PHASE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 3

/Article by Luis Ferreira/

/Text/ The first phase of Bengo Province's socioeconomic technical development project is now concluded. The compilation of data, handled by TECHNOEXPORTSTROY, the Bulgarian territorial project firm which operates in Angola within the scope of existing agreements between our country and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, lasted 9 months. According to information given to our newspaper by architect Antonio Goma, national director of the National Institute for Physical Planning, it is now expected that certain national organizations will give their opinions on the report presented by that institute.

According to Goma, the project, estimated to cost \$726,000 (of which 55 percent is in the form of credits), consists of three phases--namely, the general plan for the urbanization of Caxito which will occur in two stages; the preliminary plan for the urbanization of Caxito, also in two stages; and the plan for the long-term development of the capital of Bengo Province, also in three stages. Currently in its second phase which is to end in October, the undertaking will include the supply of certain equipment by TECHNOEXPORTSTROY--namely, two light vehicles, cameras, typewriters, calculating machines, a complete office and a laboratory; some of this equipment is already in the country.

According to our information, the objective of the project is to enable the young province of Bengo to develop more effectively and more rapidly by the year 2000 in the social, economic and political spheres, Bengo being one of the less developed areas. The province has a total area of 1,227,525 square kilometers and an average population density of 6.6 inhabitants per square kilometer. It is divided into 8 municipalities--namely, Ambriz, Nambuangongo, Dande, Icolo and Bengo, Quissama, Dembos-Quibaxi, Bula Atumba and Pango Aluquem--and 33 communes.

A neighbor of Luanda Province, Bengo has good soil and a favorable climate for horticulture. The area also grows manioc, bananas, sugar cane, coffee, etc. It should be stressed that most of the 466 inhabited areas engage in agriculture, frequently with labor to spare, since funds for equipment are sometimes lacking or distribution difficulties are encountered due to insufficient transportation facilities.

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the current project for Bengo's socioeconomic development has resulted in an increase in the province's agricultural, fishing and tourist activities.

Furthermore, with regard to the project, we were informed that there were many difficulties in the gathering of data, mostly due to the lack of recorded information in the municipality of Quissama. According to our information, the other municipalities furnished statistics relating to the various settlements and it was thus possible to identify 80 percent of those localities.

The current phase is attempting to fill in the gaps and it is expected that this can be done through a census similar to that taken in Caxito which will facilitate the urbanistic project and make it more efficient.

Organization of the Village System

With regard to the work involved in the organization of the village system, we were told that this will occur in three phases. The first will be a relatively lengthy process whose objective will be to plan the design and location of the principal areas of Caxito and the secondary center of Catete, thus unifying the southern part of the province; meanwhile, the municipality of Ambriz will emerge as a specialized industrial center and a transportation center for the other municipal centers.

The second phase, which is to be completed sometime during the first few years of the 21st century, provides for the layout of the system of base settlements, municipal and communal centers, the nuclei of specialized settlements, local conglomerations, etc. Sometime later, we shall have the third phase, to be completed during the first decade of the 21st century, and this will concentrate on the formation of base settlements, properly speaking.

According to information given us, it is hoped that within this period we shall see the population concentrated in the above network, thus preserving all inhabited localities; this will permit the growth of the province's capital, Caxito, which will then become the principal economic, political and social center of the province with demographic potential of average type.

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CSO: 3442/208

KWANZA-NORTE TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION SECTORS BEING REVAMPED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] N'Dalatando--The activity of the Transport and Communications Ministry's provincial delegation in Kwanza-Norte Province has been undergoing a period of revitalization effort for the branch's structures.

With regard to communications, a source affiliated with MINTEC's provincial delegation in that province told JORNAL DE ANGOLA that the installation of automatic telephone exchanges in the city of N'Dalatando and another project to remove inter-provincial traffic, started a year ago, are in the testing phase. The work, executed by Angolan technicians and those from the Brazilian firm Ericson, is due to be completed as early as this year.

The N'Dalatando telephone exchange will provide for a total of 400 long-distance direct dialling lines.

According to the same source, it is also planned this year to install a telephone system in the town of Camabatela, and the equipment has been in N'Dalatando since 1985.

As for transportation, in the concrete case of ETP [Public Transport Company], another five vehicles have recently been acquired, two of which are buses of the Kve make, and three of the Ifa make; they are now operating, and are reinforcing the province's fleet of buses.

Meanwhile, ETP in Kwanza-Norte is still experiencing times of financial distress resulting from the illegal sale of parts and vehicles, as well as the debts contracted with private entities.

Another situation that ETP in that province confronts is the slowness in paying bills on the part of users of transport facilities, which in previous years led to a reduction in the income plan devised by the central agency, as the same source stressed.

MINTEC's provincial delegation in Kwanza-Norte has 356 workers distributed among the various sectors of activity. That number may increase, because

there is a shortage of cadres, particularly in the accounting section, and the fluctuation of workers is cited as an obstacle to the fulfillment of the delegation's goals.

The reactivation and operation of the operations and control sections, auxiliary organs of the delegation, which have been out of service to date, will to some extent end the immense difficulties in the area of control and inspection of both state and private vehicles, and in connection with the fulfillment of its plans.

This action will make it possible to combat certain irregularities committed by some drivers, using vehicles to accrue personal gain, to the detriment of the workers.

2909

CSO: 3442/213

STUDENTS ENGAGE IN CONSTRUCTION WORK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Namibe--Nearly 900 students from the third level, intermediate education and pre-university schools, as well as technical schools, have been mobilized by the provincial secretariat of the JMPLA-Party Youth to participate in the 1986-87 version of the vacation plan.

The provincial preparatory commission is coordinated by the departmental secretariat of the productive sector of the party's Provincial Committee, aided by the first provincial secretary of the youth organization in Namibe, and has the working commissions already formed, specifically, that for school construction and the planning of activities to be carried out; which will have the mission to distribute the students in accordance with the requirements of each agency.

In this connection, of the 900 students mobilized, 200 will participate in the making of adobe bricks to build schools in the districts of Jussi, Eucalipto, and Matala, and in the construction of the municipal cemetery wall in the district of Forte (Santa Rita), as JORNAL DE ANGOLA was told by Leonardo Dumbaleny, first provincial secretary of the Party Youth organization.

A total of 40 students were sent to the State Housing Secretariat, and will engage in work to renovate the old part of the city. The Ministry of Construction received 170, who will take part in the construction of a school to be totally built by themselves, and in renovating the province's second level schools, as well as the Normal Institute of Education; while the Industry Secretariat, in turn, will have 80 students, to make their contribution to activities to be decided by the agency.

The others will be assigned to the Internal Trade agency to issue new supply cards, while still others will participate in cleaning streets and roads, and in other activities.

The preparatory activities for the vacation plan are progressing at a good pace. The official opening of the plan will take place on 2 July.

2909
CSO: 3442/213

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR BENGUELA AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jun 87 p 12

[Text] Benguela--The secretary for agrarian policy of the party's Central Committee, Carlos Martino, recently reaffirmed in this city that the agricultural and fishing sectors of Benguela Province show better prospects for diversifying exports, despite the fact that they are still faced with some shortcomings.

That member of the executive commission of the party's Provincial Committee, who spoke at a lecture to raise consciousness against theft and speculation, admitted that the alarming robberies of green bananas in Vale de Cavaco have been hampering the action being undertaken for their rapid export.

Carlos Martino reminded the workers from the Ministry of Internal Trade of the importance of fostering diversification of locally produced exportable products, for the province's rapid socioeconomic development.

It should be recalled that Benguela will begin exporting Vale do Cavaco bananas and possibly preserved fish in 1988; which would serve as a backing to overcome some problems in its agroindustrial potential, and to resume the province's development in all areas.

It should be noted that the banana production in the province has now been divided in two main directions: that of Vale do Cavaco, intended exclusively for export, and that of the Dombe Grande region and the Hanha zone in the north, for domestic consumption by the population.

2909
CSO: 3442/213

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL VISITS MALANJE--Lt Gen Alexandre Rodrigues, "Kito," member of the MPLA-Labor Party's Politburo, has been in Malanje since yesterday, to become informed of the province's socioeconomic, organizational, and politico-military situation. That Politburo member, who is also interior minister, is accompanied by Domingos Manuel Nginga, member of the party's Central Committee; Maj Gen Ciel da Conceicao, "Gato," and other party officials. ANGOP was told by the director of the Agrarian Development Station (EDA), Antonio Janeiro, that nearly 400 tons of corn is the expected production during the harvesting of the 860 hectares cultivated in the municipality of Cacuso for the 1986-87 agricultural campaign by the 25 existing peasant associations. According to the same source, of the 25 existing associations, some are under central subordination, while others are locally subordinate. In addition to corn, they also grew 300 hectares of cassava, 212 of tobacco, and 16 of peanuts. He added that those associations benefited from certain work implements, such as hoes, scythes, axes, sprayers, files, and gloves. Antonio Janeiro claimed that, by the next agricultural season, it is planned to reopen the agricultural mobilization center in the Pungo-Angongo commune, aimed at the growing of beans, corn, and cassava. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jun 87 p 12] 2909

EX-FNLA MEMBERS REINTEGRATED--Uije--Recently 330 members of the defunct "FNLA" presented themselves to the Angolan authorities in the commune of Kisseque, in the municipality of Negage, as part of the policy of clemency ordered by the MPLA-Labor Party. For this purpose, the first secretary of the Uije Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Zeferino Estevao Juliana, member of the party's Central Committee, was recently in that locality, where he explained to those reinstated the essence of the clemency policy. The provincial commissar said that every Angolan citizen has the same rights and the same opportunities, and urged those reinstated to contribute to national reconstruction. It should be stressed that those just reinstated, children, the elderly, women, and soldiers from the defunct "FNLA", are benefiting from strict medical care, medicines, and food provided by the provincial delegation for social affairs. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE LUANDA in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 1] 2909

EX-FNLA MEMBER SURRENDERS--Luanda--The former commander of the defunct "FNLA", Pedro Afamado, recently appeared before the Angolan authorities, together with

his wife and children, benefiting from the clemency policy upheld by the MPLA-Labor Party. Pedro Afamado, a soldier since 1961 in the defunct "FNLA" created by the Angolan puppet, Holden Roberto, was general troop commander, and later operations chief for that group in the service of international imperialism, and lived in the neighboring Republic of Zaire. That military officer of the self-styled "Angolan National Liberation Front" confirmed the information, well received by the Angolan authorities, that he is satisfied with his return, and he urged the other undecided officials and military to present themselves. Pedro Afamado also unmasked the little puppet group, "UNITA," its criminal, anti-people nature, and the slaughter and robbing of the population; appealing to the members of that terrorist group to lay down their arms and contribute to the country's reconstruction, like all Angolans. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 3] 2909

FAPLA KILLS 274 IN HUAMBO, BIE--Huambo--The military operations carried out by the combatants of the glorious FAPLA in the territory of the fourth politico-military region (Huambo and Bie) from January to May of this year have resulted in the killing of 274 bandits of the puppet group, UNITA, according to the political directorate of the region's command. During the same period the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola imprisoned 20 other bandits and seized 104 light infantry weapons, 94 gun carriers of various types, 1 radio station, 54 hand grenades and 34 shells. The FAPLA also captured 2 heavy machine guns and 4 60-mm mortars and deactivated 19 land mines of various sizes which the lackeys of racist South Africa normally place in strategic spots, such as the public roads which the peasants use in going to work. Our forces also captured a large quantity of ammunition, binoculars and four head of cattle which the puppets had stolen from the corrals of the village peasants. In addition, 530 people who had been taken to the jungle at gun point were liberated from the hands of the assassins while another 130 appeared voluntarily. /Text/ [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 87 p 12] 8568

COTTON PRODUCTION IN BENGUELA--Cubal--Citing reliable sources, ANGOP reported that workers, students and people in general in the municipality of Cubal, asked to participate in the cotton harvest, picked more than 170 tons of that product in the 250 hectares planted by the state agricultural sector in that locality. According to the same sources, about 500 hectares were plowed and sown with cotton in Cubal for this year's crop, half of the work being done by the state sector and half by private groups; it is expected that this year's crop will be somewhat greater than that of last year. In this connection, the local authorities did not lose any opportunity to use every means at their disposal, the objective being to assure the harvesting of half of the state-cultivated areas during the first phase. Moreover, at the initial stage of the current harvest, the production of grain in the municipality of Cubal appears very encouraging; it is estimated to be substantially higher than last year. Sources in Cubal have indicated that the peasants participated wholeheartedly in the corn-production program and that they even exceeded the goals set during the seeding period. Despite certain irregularities in the amount of rainfall, especially at crucial moments during the growth of the corn, the initial results obtained with regard to the corn market are extremely promising, even though the harvest is barely half completed. /Text/ [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jun 87 p 12] 8568

BURKINA

USE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS URGED

Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE in French May 87 p 27

[Article by Special Correspondent Mamadou Alpha Barry: "Produce and Consume in the Country"]

[Text] Volunteers with picks and shovels are clearing the ditches from dirt which took years to accumulate, brought in by the mild rains, in front of the high marble column topped by a red flame, Place de la Revolution, in Ouagadougou, along the broad Gamal Abdel Nasser Avenue. On this Saturday, the day of Operation Mana Mana, also known as "clean city," thousands of inhabitants of Ouagadougou, everyone in front of his own house, is cleaning ditches. However, the hot air under a gray sky of the Burkina capital, is not generating any enthusiasm for this slow job which was started last January. Nonetheless, if everything proceeds as it should, the advent of the next rainy season, expected in June, will no longer turn Ouagadougou into a lake of mud, as it had in the past.

Ever since Captain Thomas Sankara assumed power, at the head of the NRC (National Revolutionary Council), 3.5 years ago, which is the supreme leadership which made the democratic and popular revolution (DPR) in Burkina, actions such as the Mana Mana Operation, have been flourishing. The purpose of all of them is to make a radical change in Burkina mentality but, above all, to change consumption habits in order to enhance domestic production and save on scarce foreign currency. It is thus that within the framework of the "produce and consume Burkina" campaign, that President Sankara has made an enormous ripple in the WAEC [West African Economic Community].

Starting with April, by presidential order, all fruit imports, whatever their point of origin, have been forbidden. Strict supervision has been organized at the borders with neighboring countries. Therefore, an end has been put to pineapple and avocado from the Ivory Coast, melons from Nigeria or oranges from Mali. Thus, travelers returning from the Ivory Coast have had bananas they were bringing in for personal consumption have been confiscated.

After fruits, the "Burkinabization" will attack another product which is particularly in demand, beer. Whereas the ban on fruit imports does not excessively disturb the nutritional customs, conversely the prospect of replacing beer with dolo or millet-ale is already creating ripple effects in

the capital city, including among the large group of some 100 NGO (Nongovernmental Organizations) volunteers working in the country.

"If I am deprived of beer, I shall pack my suitcase," a German expert told me, half seriously. The managers of Sobbra and Brakina, the two national breweries, which were already in difficulty after the state tax was raised to 40 percent, are even more worried.

Again in order to lower the country's dependence on abroad, Thomas Sankara has asked bakers to add, starting with the beginning of this year, 5 percent of corn flour to imported grain flour in baking their bread. Furthermore, by-products of the Sosuco sugar refinery, are being used in the manufacturing of whiskey made in Burkina, whereas, in order to promote the textile industry, imports of "wax" cotton drawers and polyester fibers have been prohibited. Henceforth, all officials must mandatorily show up for work wearing the dan fani, which is clothing made of striped cotton, woven locally. For example, a photographer of SIDWAYA, the national daily, was fined a 1-month salary for having violated this order. The new fashion is irritating the people in Ouagadougou, for this Burkina-style suit costs no less than 10,000 CFA francs (200 French francs), whereas the minimum salary is some 19,000 CFA francs (380 French francs).

The elegant Jeanne Ouedraogo, 33, former television anchorwoman, who has been put in charge of promoting national textiles which are shunned by the Burkinans, distributed by the Faso Dan Fani State Company.

Today self-sufficiency is the Burkina slogan. This is, to say the least, a judicious option for a country which largely depends on foreign countries for its survival.

In the face of such steps, it is feared that neighboring countries may strengthen their protective barriers concerning Burkina products, in retaliation.

How will the WAEC, of which Burkina is one of the seven members, react? The Burkina authorities have already answered in advance that the others do not always respect the rules of the free trade zone which was set up by the community. In particular, they say, the Ivory Coast imports meat from Argentina and from other South American countries, although Burkina is a potential cattle exporter.

5157

CSO: 3419/217

AFRIKANER-ANC MEETING, ACCRA VISIT ASSESSED

Radio Views Dakar Talks

AB151315 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 15 Jul 87

["Viewpoint"]

[Text] The 3-day meeting in the Senegalese capital, Dakar, was, from all considerations, a historic one whose significance goes beyond the mere coming together of two groups that have been at daggers drawn for decades. It is even more significant when the issues on which the two parties shared identical sentiments and aspirations are placed in perspective, because beyond a common understanding of the problems plaguing the South African society, it was easy to reach broad agreement on a number of issues.

First was the thorny issue of armed struggle which the ANC regards as an article of faith. The white liberals accepted the historical reality of armed struggle, but expressed great concern over the proliferation of uncontrolled violence. They regretted both the ideology and practice of the apartheid system, as well as accusations by right wing groups such as the Afrikaners Resistance Movement that talks with the ANC bordered on treason. The whites also expressed anxiety as to what their position would be in a post-apartheid South Africa. The assurance was, however, given that the ANC will include minority rights in the bill of rights in post-apartheid South Africa. The meeting ended on a very optimistic note with the two parties expressing a desire for a multiparty, nonracial, democratic system.

No official reaction has come from South Africa over the Dakar meeting. However, a pro-government, right-wing newspaper has called for the trial of white delegates for high treason. But if previous records are anything to go by, Pretoria's reaction will likely be negative and repressive. For, the meeting will not change Pretoria's position on the general issue of racial discrimination and domination. Since apartheid is a (?belief) system, South African authorities will be hard put to reconcile its practice with the realities of present-day South African society. Secondly, as some hardened racists have already suggested, Pretoria may likely seize the passports of those who went to Dakar and ban them from traveling outside South Africa.

What ought to be expected of Botha is to reflect deeply on some of the agreements reached by the two parties based on a careful analysis of the cause of the conflict and violence in South Africa. For instance, both the ANC and the white liberals expressed a preference for a negotiated resolution of the South African question, but noted that the attitude of those in power was the principal obstacle to progress. This should be a food for thought for Botha and other supporters of apartheid. But whatever the white minority government in Pretoria may think, the Dakar meeting has set in motion a progressive reaction that will be irreversible. In the words of the white delegation leader Frederik Slabbert, the (?pace) marked the beginning of a process that no one can stop. This is a statement of fact, which the racist bigots should take seriously.

DAILY GRAPHIC Comment

AB161118 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Jul 87

[From the press review]

[Text] The DAILY GRAPHIC discusses the visit of the 50 white South African liberals and the ANC leaders to the country. The paper is of the view that the historic importance of the visit stems from the fact that for once liberal-minded white South Africans are touring countries outside the apartheid republic to see for themselves what is actually happening on the African Continent. The GRAPHIC is of the view that the visit will enable the group to see how Africans, given the chance, can manage their own affairs. It will also enable them to assess what useful role they can play in a multiracial society without any nagging problems. But above all, the tour will give the visitors a first-hand information on how blacks and whites can peacefully coexist under conducive conditions.

The paper hopes that by the end of their tour, the boers would have gathered enough material to convince them that it does not pay for a minority group to live comfortably at the expense of the majority on grounds of race, color, or creed. The GRAPHIC advises the group to make the material they acquire available to the Botha regime in whatever way possible, reassuring it that a nonracial democratic government of South Africa will bring absolute and everlasting peace in that region.

ANC Delegation Meets Tsikata

AB162208 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Text] A two-member delegation headed by the leader of the ANC group, Mr Mbeki, this afternoon called on a member of the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, in his office.

Briefing newsmen later, the undersecretary for foreign affairs, Dr Mohamed Chambas, said both parties reviewed the situation in South Africa and agreed to reinforce their efforts against apartheid. He said the ANC group also

briefed Capt Tsikata on the Dakar conference, and the PNDC member reaffirmed Ghana's support for the struggle in South Africa.

Van zyl Slabbert Interview

AB170922 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The leader of the white South African delegation, Dr Frederik Van zyl Slabbert, has said that his West African visit with more than 50 other compatriots has provided mind-blowing revelations about Africa. In an interview with the GHANA NEWS AGENCY [GNA] in Accra, Dr Slabbert said of their visit to Senegal, Burkina Faso, and Ghana, it has been a mind-blowing experience for all of us, just to find how much we do identify with Africa. Dr Slabbert said he feels more comfortable in Africa than he ever did in Europe. He said although he is white, he is an African, saying: This is the continent on which I was born and grew up.

Turning to South Africa, Dr Slabbert said he does not believe South Africa will become communist under black majority rule led by the ANC because Africa does not adhere to dogmatic ideologies. In his opinion, Africa should borrow from this or that and maybe make mistakes, but Africa has her own identity. He said members of the anti-apartheid movement inside South Africa would not allow the state of emergency declared by the Botha regime to intimidate them into inaction. Dr Slabbert said black South Africans live with the emergency every day and that the meeting with the ANC has taken place in spite of the emergency.

/9599
CSO: 3400/141

TUC DISSOCIATES ITSELF FROM INDUSTRIAL ACTION

AB171622 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Text] The Trades Union Congress, TUC, has dissociated itself from resolutions calling for industrial action, circulated by some district councils of labor and has ruled that such an action is not in the best interest of workers. According to a press release signed by Mr A. K. Yankey, secretary general of the TUC, and sent to all general secretaries, national chairmen, and district councils of labor, the councils of labor cannot declare an industrial action unless by a decision of the executive board. Mr Yankey explained that the executive board has not authorized any industrial action and all general secretaries and national chairmen of national unions should ensure industrial peace and harmony at various workplaces.

The release was attached to a copy of the report of the standing committee of government officials and the TUC who met last Friday in Accra to discuss issues affecting labor matters. Mr Yankey however assured workers that the executive board will not shrink its responsibilities with regard to workers rights and responsibilities and will always protect workers' interests and champion the cause of workers' rights. Mr Yankey hoped the executive members as well as the rank and file of all national union will take note of the contents of the reports and understand that serious efforts are being made to resolve the grievances presented to the government by the TUC delegation.

/9599

CSO: 3400/141

GHANA

BRIEFS

PNDC MEMBER RECEIVES PLO ENVOY IN ACCRA--The Palestinian ambassador to Ghana, Mr Ibrahim Umar, today paid a courtesy call on a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice D. F. Annan, in Accra. Mr Justice Annan reaffirmed Ghana's support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, in its just struggle against the Zionist regime. He said the PLO has the inalienable right to struggle to regain Palestine. Mr Justice Annan said Ghana and the PLO face common problems and must cooperate to seek solutions to these problems. He said African countries are faced with a dangerous situation in racist South Africa because of its apartheid system and there is a need for these countries to unite to eradicate the evil system. The PNDC member is hopeful that the PLO will achieve its objectives. On his part, Mr Ibrahim Umar said the Palestine situation can be likened to that of South Africa where the blacks are fighting for social justice. He commended Ghana for her continued support for the PLO. [Text] [Accra International Service in English 1930 GMT 14 Jul 87] /9599

RAILWAY WORKERS REAFFIRM SUPPORT--Workers of the Ghana Railway Corp. have reaffirmed their unflinching support for the government in its attempts to revive the economy. They will therefore not condone any acts which are likely to destabilize the political and economic stability of the nation. This resolve was contained in an address read on behalf of the workers by the acting national CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] secretary of the corporation, Mr Dick Esso, at a forum of management, union leaders, CDR's, and staff of the corporation in Takoradi and which was attended by the secretary for transport and communications, Mr E. O. Donkor. A spokesman confirmed media reports that railway workers had rejected any idea of embarking on any industrial action, as demanded by some union leaders and said: We have learned from our colonial mistakes and will not allow ourselves to be misused. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/141

STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH UGANDA REVIEWED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Jun 87 pp 39, 41

[Text]

After weeks of serious erosion of diplomatic ties between them, Kenya and Uganda last week appeared headed for a return to normal relations. As both countries expressed views that their ties were not as strained as had been suggested by the press, they held high level talks in Nairobi that marked a significant step in ending the conflict that had existed between them for over three months. The press may have, as the two governments claimed, exaggerated the issue of diplomatic tension out of proportion but the fact that the two governments considered the strained relations an issue for top-level discussion was in itself a pointer to the extent to which the ties had deteriorated.

For two days, ministerial delegations from both countries deliberated behind closed doors on "matters of mutual interest" and at the end issued a brief statement outlining some of the issues they had agreed on but as is usual with matters involving security and diplomacy, the officials gave no details. They only said that their discussions were held in "an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood" and had been very successful. The Uganda high commissioner to Kenya, Mr. Charles Katungi, was, however, later quoted as saying that the talks had solved security and border problems between the two countries. A joint communique released after the talks said that both sides had agreed to reactivate regular meetings between local administrators along the common border. Judging from the

composition of the Kenyan delegation to the talks, however, the talks would appear to have touched on all the areas that seemed to have been affected by the strain, including transport and communications, bilateral trade and security. The minister of state in charge of internal security, in the office of the president, Mr. Justus ole Tipis led the Kenyan delegation, which included the ministers and officials from the commerce and information and broadcasting ministries, the attorney-general and the principal immigration officer.

The meeting itself came in the wake of conflicting reports and activities that suggested serious erosion of diplomatic relations between the two countries and although the press bore the brunt of the blame for the current situation, it was quite obvious, even to a casual observer, that all had not been well between Kenya and Uganda. Apart from the many unkind words that had been hurled across the common border, many of them from government officials, there had been open indications of disagreements as manifested in reduced trade between the two countries; piling up of Ugandan goods in Kenya; a temporary severing of automatic telephone services; unilateral and abrupt disconnection of electricity supply to Kenya from the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda; and finally, the alleged closure of the common border.

While the two countries showed no signs of seeking solutions to the problems in the initial stages and instead made hard-hitting statements against

each other, the press, especially the Ugandan newspapers, staged a spirited anti-Kenya press war using the Ugandan government's accusations against Kenya as the basis for their slandering remarks against Kenya and its leadership. The international press harped on the press hostility to fan the flames of tension as it speculated on the cause of the strained relations. According to press reports, the problem between the two countries was of a security nature with each country accusing the other of allowing dissidents to carry out subversive activities against their home governments. The reports also noted the growing closeness of President Yoweri Museveni's government to radical states such as Libya, Burkina Faso, Cuba and North Korea, most of which Museveni has had occasion to visit. As a result of such visits, it was reported that a number of military and economic advisors from these countries had gone to Uganda, ostensibly to give Museveni support in his fight against rebels in the north, but whose presence in Uganda was bound to affect the political balance within the East African region. It was also claimed that Museveni was bringing in instability in the region and that he was even amassing troops along the border with Kenya. The situation was that of confusion as the press made hay out of the accusations and counter-accusations between the two neighbours.

Things were not made any better when Uganda arrested some Kenyan security officials and charged some of them in court with subversion while it held others captive, claiming they had gone there on a spying mission. Kenya has called for their unconditional release but last weekend, Ugandan prime minister, Dr. Samson Kisekka, who was in Kenya to represent Museveni at the United Nations Environment Programme celebrations, said the release of the Kenyans will depend on how they entered the country and the nature of their mission there. He claimed that some of those being held were in fact "criminals". Kisekka blamed the Kenyan high commission in his country for

some of the misunderstandings between the two countries when he said that the information about the border closure had emanated from the Kenyan high commission and named the high commissioner, Brig. Reuben Musonye, as having been the source of the information concerning the border closure. The Kenyan government this week issued a statement saying that Uganda had withdrawn the accusation against Musonye over the border closure claim and formally apologised to the government for Kisekka's statement on the matter. The new minister for foreign affairs, Dr. Zachary Onyonka, who issued the statement, said that Kisekka's claim was "incorrect" but gave no details.

It is probable that the border issue was one of the key issues discussed by the ministerial meeting in Nairobi last week but it appeared strange that Musonye did not attend the meeting although he was in Nairobi at the time, while his Ugandan counterpart in Kenya, Mr. Charles Katungi, was part of his country's delegation, which was headed by a minister of state in Museveni's office, Mr. Balaki Kirya. Kisekka told a press conference in Nairobi after the ministers had concluded their meeting that his office had announced that Kenya had closed her border with his country after Musonye had given him information to that effect. "We rely on officials. In this case, we have the high commissioner to Uganda who informed my office that the border had been closed. That is why I went to check," asserted Kisekka. The border claim turned out to be the last straw to the already deeply strained relations and it is this claim that also drew the strongest reaction from Kenya, which not only denied the claim but its leaders, including President Daniel arap Moi, visited the border and declared that the country had never closed its border with Uganda or with any other neighbour and that it had no intentions of doing so. President Moi also said in his speech at the border, and later in Nairobi, that Kenya had no quarrel with Uganda and

that his wish was to see Uganda return to peaceful life after many years of bloodshed.

It was as if Uganda had been waiting for the Kenyan gesture of goodwill. In a dramatic turn of events, Uganda, which had appeared not to have been interested in seeking a solution, suddenly seemed to change its mind and sent the ministerial delegation. As the Ugandans were reported to be due in Nairobi, Kisekka's office announced that the relationship between his country and Kenya had "generally improved". With both countries now of the firm view that the reported tension between the two countries were merely a media exaggeration of petty differences, normal services between the two countries have resumed. The goods that had piled in Kenya are now moving; the border crossing of traffic has been relaxed; automatic telephone services have resumed and electricity restored. The press is also carrying positive reports about the two countries.

Hardly two days after the conclusion of the talks, Uganda was reported to have received new and sophisticated

military hardware from Libya. The recent consignment which was reported to have been brought into Kampala last week, included short-range anti-aircraft missiles and large artillery pieces. The report, quoting diplomatic sources, said some of the arms were immediately deployed to the northern parts of the country where Museveni is fighting rebel guerrilla groups. The shipment, according to the reports, was the latest of several such consignments from Libya but was said to have been probably the first to include anti-aircraft missiles said to have been made in the Soviet Union. While the arrival of the new military hardware in Kampala may have nothing to do with the security issues that have formed part of the differences between Kenya and Uganda, the significance of arms shipment, taken together with reported amassing of Ugandan troops at the border with Kenya, may not be lost on the part of Kenya, which has firmly declared that it has not amassed troops along the common border with Uganda and had no intentions of doing so.

/13046
CSO: 3400/394

UGANDAN FREIGHT BACKLOG IN MOMBASA EASING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Jun 87 p 4

[Text]

Uganda has started clearing its import cargo held up in Mombasa since May, shipping sources said yesterday.

Sources at the Uganda Railways said the Kenya Railways started releasing wagons for Ugandan goods on Tuesday. Nearly half of the 30,000 tons that were stranded in Mombasa has started moving, they said.

The held-up cargo includes 12,000 tons of cement, 9,000 tons of sugar, 6,000 tons of salt and 5,000 tons of other general cargo. The delay was blamed on Kenya Railways, which did not have enough locomotive power and wagons.

"If all goes well, we expect to clear the rest of the cargo in a month," a Uganda Railways official said.

He said 4,000 tons of salt and 6,000 tons of sugar were being loaded in Mombasa. The other items, including 2,000 tons of salt and 3,000 tons of sugar, are already on the way to Uganda. The cargo includes an unspecified number of containers.

Some 320 tons of cement had been loaded into eight Uganda-bound wagons by yesterday. Some 400 tons are being loaded on 10 others. It was not immediately known when the cement will leave Mombasa.

Officials of the Bamburi Portland Cement confirmed that Kenya Railways had released some wagons to ferry the cement.

"The situation is a little better and improving. The back-log has not changed much but we are very optimistic," an official said.

The cement company warned last month that it stood to lose Sh10.8 million (\$975,000 in foreign currency) because of the 10,000 tons of Uganda-bound cement that had been held up at the port.

The movement of Ugandan imports coincided with the arrival of nearly 100 wagons carrying Ugandan coffee in Mombasa in the last two weeks.

Their arrival followed the movement to Uganda of 715 Ugandan wagons, which had been held up at various railway points in Kenya.

/13046
CSO: 3400/394

MINISTER SAYS PRICE CONTROL ON NONESSENTIALS TO BE PHASED OUT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jun 87 p 10

[Article by Doug Charagg]

[Text]

Price control on non-essential commodities will gradually be phased out but control on essential commodities will remain, the Finance Minister said yesterday.

Professor George Saitoti told the visiting executive vice-president of the International Finance Corporation, Sir William Ryrie, that Kenya believed in competitive markets.

However, he said the Government felt price control on essential commodities was necessary and would be continued "just like in other countries."

Sir William, who arrived in Kenya on Sunday night for a two-day official visit, had visited the Minister in his office yesterday morning.

Sir William remarked that Kenya's policy of price control needed review because it was discouraging foreign investors.

But Prof Saitoti told him relaxation of the controls had already started, but must be done gradually.

In February, the Government decontrolled meat prices in what was seen as the start of a price relaxation policy for non-essential commodities.

The then Minister for Livestock Development Mr Kyale Mwendwa, said the decontrol was aimed at giving livestock producers maximum incentives.

During yesterday's meeting, Prof Saitoti told the IFC boss that all Government development objectives and targets were stipulated in the Sessional Paper number one of 1986.

The paper, Economic Management for Renewed Growth mapped out the country's path of development for the rest of the century.

The Minister described the paper as perhaps the second most

important Government document since independence after the Sessional Paper Number 10 of 1965. It stresses the role of the private sector in development.

"And this is the area in which the IFC can help us," he said. IFC is an affiliate of the World Bank and the largest source of international finance for private sector investments in the developing countries.

Prof Saitoti said the Government was placing more emphasis on export-oriented development approach under which the IFC could play a leading role by financing industries which have export potential.

He appealed to the corporation to look into possibilities of going into the tourism industry in joint ventures with local investors.

"Tourism provides our economy with foreign exchange earnings needed in financing industrial inputs," the Minister said.

On capital market development, the Minister said the Government had initiated a number of studies which made various recommendations.

He said he hoped the IFC would provide qualified personnel to assist the Capital Markets Development Committee which was already working towards the establishment of the Capital Markets Development Authority.

Sir William said the IFC was willing to help Kenya develop a successful private sector. The country has already managed to attract massive foreign investments compared to other African countries, he said.

He congratulated Prof Saitoti for the 1987/88 Budget, saying it should help the economy expand.

During yesterday's discussion, the Minister was accompanied by his Permanent Secretary, Mr Charles Mbundo, the Financial Secretary Mr J. W. Njoroge, and the Director of Planning, Prof T. C. I. Ryan.

Sir William was accompanied by Mr A. Alizai, the director of IFC Department of Investment Africa II, and Mr E.N. Kepper, the IFC regional representative for Eastern and Southern Africa.

/13046
CSO: 3400/394

MINISTER CHARGES INDIGENIZATION OF BUSINESS BEING BLOCKED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 24 Jun 87 pp 1, 4

[Article by Gichuru Njihia]

[Text]

A Minister of State, Mr Justus ole Tipis, yesterday accused some Members of Parliament of frustrating Government efforts to indigenise businesses in the country.

He said some Members were shouting in the Parliament about indigenisation and yet were "rubber stamps answering their masters' voice."

Mr Tipis, who was contributing to the debate in Parliament on the Vote on Accounts, which is asking the House to approve withdrawal of £667,231,850 from the Consolidated Fund, asked: "Are we here just to make noise?"

Looking emotional, the Minister said that whenever the Government tried to remove some of the foreigners from businesses, "some of our fellows come to us saying, 'we have been into partnership with so-and-so'."

He asked: "What is this partnership? This is killing our efforts to indigenise the commercial sector. I am a black man, I will be buried on this soil and I do not even own a shop in Kenya because I chose to serve this country in another way."

He said there were people shouting about the Pan African Paper Mills. "Who is supporting these people in ensuring they transport the logs? Some are in this House!" he said.

At this juncture, a nominated MP, Mr Stephen Michoma, stood on a point of order but before he

could speak, Mr Tipis shouted at him: "Sit down!" Mr Michoma sat down.

This made the MP for Butere, Mr Martin Shikuku, stand on a point of order to ask whether it was in order for Mr Tipis to order Mr Michoma to sit down. Mr Tipis apologised.

The Minister said the Government indigenised the businesses on Bazaar Street. "We removed Asians but who brought them back? Was it not the same black people?" he asked.

On the indiscipline in the police force, the Minister, who is in charge of Internal Security, said there were officers doing their work very well but "not all are angels. We have black sheep and the Government is out to weed them out."

He told all the MPs to be serious with whatever they said, and asked: "How many of our black men are being used as window dressing by foreigners?"

Earlier, the MP for Bungoma South, Mr Lawrence Sifuna, had accused some police officers of harassing people at night, and at times picking on women only in public places.

"Some policemen are not doing a good job. Some enter public places and start harassing women. These officers should arrest criminals and not harass women," he said.

On local authorities, the MP said some of them were bankrupt and did nothing at all to improve

the lives of the people.

He asked the Ministry of Local Government to ensure local authorities have funds. He suggested that the chief officers in the local authorities should be paid by the Central Government.

"After all it is the Ministry of Local Government that hires them, and should therefore pay them," he said.

The MP said the distribution of paper from the Pan African Paper Mills should be given to indigenous Kenyans.

The public trustee department, he said, should be decentralised so that people are served at the district level. He said many people have suffered travelling long distances to Nairobi, only to be told to go back and come another day.

Mr Gidegn Mutiso, the MP for Yatta, said the voter registration period should be extended to enable everybody to enrol.

He also asked the Government to be harsh with officers found misappropriating Government funds.

On pensioners, he said they should be paid at the divisional headquarters instead of being asked to travel to the district headquarters.

The MP for Kericho East, Mr Kipng'etich Koske, said the Government should ensure essential services in all Ministries are given priority in the allocation of funds.

/13046

CSO: 3400/394

POWER COMPANY REPORT CITES PROGRESS IN OUTPUT, PROJECTS

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 12 Jun 87 p 20

[Text]

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company Ltd. (KPLC) is one of the institutions in the country that has continued to experience an upward trend in both its earnings and its creation of employment opportunities. For example, the company's report for the first six months of 1986, shows that its achievements in that period compare very favourably with those attained in the whole of 1985. The six-month report released this month, was produced in compliance with the requirement of the Exchequer and Audit Amendment Act of 1985 that parastatal organisations change their financial year to end on June 30. It shows that barring any unforeseen mishaps, the company is bound to register much better results in its operations for 1986 than the previous year. For instance, the report states that between January and June of last year, the company's total energy sales amounted to approximately 1.03 billion Kwh as compared to a total of 1.9 billion Kwh sold in 1985. The revenue earned from the sales of the first half of last year totalled shs.843,286,000 while the 1985 sales earned KPLC a total of 1.5 billion shillings. For the first six months of 1986, KPLC's profit before taxation, the report says, was shs.132,138,000 as compared to 287,230,000 for 1985.

The rural electrification scheme through which KPLC endeavours to take electric energy to Kenya's countryside for the purposes of fostering rural development, especially through the

promotion of small-scale industries, also shows a marked growth in the period under review. According to the report, while the number of rural consumers of electric energy stood at 6,175 in December of 1985, the number had risen to 6,717 in June, 1986. The number of units sold during the six months is given as 10,484 Gwh as compared to 19,36 Gwh sold the previous year. The scheme is set to surge further ahead given that the company has received shs.43,393,290 from Finland, as well as materials to facilitate the implementation of the rural electrification scheme. This assistance enabled the company to complete the Moyale electrification project in the country's Eastern Province and which at the time, the report says, was "the largest single scheme in progress last year". The project was commissioned in April of last year to bring to 20 the number of operational projects under the scheme. The amount of revenue earned from the rural electrification scheme was shs.8,528,464, which is almost half the amount earned in 1985.

The construction work on the Kiamberi Hydro-electric Project, according to the report, showed marked progress in all the key areas and is set to be ready in January of next year as scheduled. When President Daniel arap Moi visited the plant recently, however, he expressed the hope that the project will be ready ahead of schedule, a pointer to the fact that the company's report is satisfactory. KPLC is also constructing

a second sub-station to reinforce the transformation facilities now provided by the Juja sub-station at Dandora. According to the KPLC report, the Juja sub-station has experienced continued high load growth, hence the need for reinforcement. A recent power failure in the entire country was blamed by KPLC on overloading of the transformation facility at Juja.

In a period of six months, KPLC increased its workforce from 5,999 to 6,215 and spent a total of shs.10,661,375 on training 335 of its employees, seven of whom were granted scholarships to study in different universities and at the Kenya Polytechnic. It is little wonder, then, that KPLC has enjoyed sound industrial relations, as the report says, due to the prevailing mutual trust and confidence between the employees and the management "and partly due to enhanced remuneration and improved terms of service for all categories of staff".

/13046
CSO: 3400/394

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SEYCHELLES--The Minister for Tourism and Wildlife, Mr George Muoho, yesterday called for closer co-operation between Kenya and the Seychelles in the promotion of tourism. Mr Muoho was speaking at his office when he received Seychelles' Minister for Tourism and Transport, Mr Ralph Adam. He is on a three-day visit to Kenya. The two countries have a lot in common in tourism, and relations between them have been very good, Mr Muoho said. He said there were a lot of areas in which the two countries could co-operate in the promotion of tourism. And Mr Adam said his visit to Kenya would consolidate the friendship already existing between the two countries. Discussions during his visit will help discover new ways of co-operation, which will strengthen the existing good relations, he said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jun 87 p 5] /13046

MAIZE DONATION TO ZAMBIA--Kenya will send a donation of 100,000 bags of maize to Zambia, President Moi announced yesterday. The maize aid, he said, would help alleviate shortages caused by the drought in the Central African country. President Moi was addressing a fund-raising meeting at Eldoret in Uasin Gishu District, where a total of Sh2,171,721.55 was raised in aid of Hill School. The president donated Sh178,000 from himself and friends. President Moi noted that when he recently visited Zambia, he found that people were suffering from a severe drought, adding that Kenya had responded by donating the 5,000-ton maize consignment. He sent an appeal to farmers in maize-growing districts like Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Nakuru, Kericho, Nandi and others to give their contributions to supplement the Government's donation. Immediately after making his appeal donations started to pour in. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 23 Jun 87 pp 1, 24] /13046

CSO: 3400/394

MARKETING BOARD BLAMED FOR FOOD SHORTAGES

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Inconceivable, was the word used by Mauritius Consumer Association (ACIM) to qualify the activities of the Agricultural Marketing Board (AMB) concerning the distribution of five types of staple foods on the local market.

The leadership of the ACIM considers that the AMB must assume full responsibility for the fact that, on the one hand, potatoes are virtually unavailable on the market and, on the other, saffron, onions, dried peppers and dry beans are worth their weight in gold.

According to R. Payneandee, president of the ACIM, "To govern means to anticipate." It means anticipating unfavorable weather conditions, particularly on the part of someone with 23 years of experience.

One must also be able to anticipate the availability of the necessary amount of potatoes, for instance, in order to avoid their selling today at Rs 2 or Rs 3 per half-kilogram.

On that point, Payneandee maintains that the AMB should, based on the potato stock it had held in reserve, apportion the sale of potatoes at its own stalls. Let us point out that an AMB stall may be found in each market.

Furthermore, the ACIM notes with a feeling of outrage that the AMB is increasingly displaying "merchandising" features.

Citing as an example saffron, which is imported from India, the president of that consumer association said that the profit earned by the AMB on the sale of this item on the local market is in the vicinity of 85 percent. Half a kilogram of saffron today, according to Payneandee can be purchased for Rs 6.75; the same amount is sold to retailers at Rs 12.50.

Furthermore, Payneandee mentioned the poor quality of imported saffron.

According to the ACIM there is a 41 percent markup on dry peppers which the AMB currently sells to retailers at Rs 12 the half-kilogram but purchases at the price of Rs 8.50.

In conclusion, the ACIM emphasizes that it would not like for the AMB to be a philanthropic organization but believes that it should undertake to ensure the maximum protection of the consumers.

Furthermore, yesterday the ACIM was the recipient of numerous complaints from telephone subscribers concerning their bills. To this effect, Payneandee said, the ACIM had cautioned this very year, in writing, the government about this state of things. In its letter the ACIM suggested to the authorities to set up an ACIM-consumer committee which would deal, in as much as possible, with all administrative faults in this sector.

Payneandee went on to say that the Ministry of Energy answered this with a statement that complaints should be addressed to the director of telecommunications.

The president of the ACIM ended his press conference with a promise that in 3 to 4 months his association would be able to document the fact that the "metering" system of the telecommunications department uses to estimate the number of calls is illogical.

5157

CSO: 3419/254

UNION DEMANDS OUTLINED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 16 May 87 p 3

[Text] The unions in the free trade zone will be asked to set up a common front in order to formulate a joint strategy. The purpose will be to use anything which could lead to more human working conditions in the sector.

That was the announcement made yesterday morning by the leadership of the Textile Clothing and Other Manufacturing Workers' Union (TCMWU), i.e., Marie Claire Salomon, Yousouf Sooklall and S. Jadhav, at a press conference.

Some 10 unions were contacted on the initiative of the TCMWU to hold a first meeting on Monday 18 May at the Marie Reine de la Paix Social Center.

This decision was made by the leadership of the TCMWU on the basis of a study following a recent deposition by the trade unions to the National Remuneration Board (NRB). The conclusion was that the trade unions in the free trade zone are, with minor differences, on the same wavelength.

Mr Sooklall, the negotiator, said that for the time being the social life of employees in the free trade zone has become the hostage of a job system in which the only thing that counts for the bosses is productivity. He deplored the attitude of some governmental officials who, in a recent meeting, are said to have pointed out that the unions tend to exaggerate the problems of the workers in the free trade zone. He condemned the NRB decision of recommending 15 additional hours (overtime) instead of considering the lowering to 5 the number of hours currently authorized, which is 10 hours weekly. He said that wage increases are important but that what is more necessary above all is respect for the dignity of the workers.

The following will be included among the items which will be submitted to the unions on Monday:

1. Amendment of the 1970 Free Trade Zone Law;
2. Setting up welfare funds for free trade zone employees;
3. Publication of the report which Mrs Catherine Rambeau drafted after an investigation in this area; and

4. Implementation of legal recommendations concerning health and safety within the enterprises.

Jadhav spoke of the consequences of night work on the life rhythm of workers in the free trade zone. He suggested to the authorities to conduct an investigation on the impact which night work has on the workers. He expressed his concern that the employers in the free trade zone would resort to the shift system in anticipation of the expansion to which this sector will be exposed in the near future.

Jadhav emphasized that the authorities should act quickly in setting up a welfare fund for the workers in the free trade zone. He insisted that the Rambeau report be made public.

Jadhav finds unacceptable the fact that the NRB has not made recommendations to the minister of labor for the necessary amendments to be made to the law which governs activities in the free trade zone although the situation in this sector has substantially changed since the 1970s.

5157

CSO: 3419/254

MAURITIUS

POTATO SHORTAGE REPORTED

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 17 May 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Housewives and consumers in general will have to accept this fact. There will be an absolute shortage of potatoes in Mauritius for roughly the next 12 days to come.

Nonetheless, the Marketing Board had announced the need to import some 1,000 tons of potatoes from the Netherlands by the end of last week (see L'EXPRESS, 9 May) in order to prevent this hardship. The board has already placed two orders with Australia.

As we know, Australia had imposed an embargo on its exports because of nematodes. The question has been solved, however, and Australia has been able to guarantee that the potatoes which will be shipped to Mauritius come from areas which have not been affected by that disease.

Therefore, last week the Marketing Board placed an order for 700 tons of potatoes from Australia; 350 tons will be leaving that country today or tomorrow aboard the "Nedlloyd Kingston" sailing for Port Louis.

A second shipment will be loaded 1 week later on the "Nedlloyd Kamiyl," expected to arrive mid-June.

This 700 tons will suffice to meet requirements until the next local crop which will be ready at the end of June.

Although the 83 tons of potato seeds which were planted have been partially spoiled by the rains, it is expected that they will yield some 800 tons of potatoes for table consumption.

However, last Tuesday and Wednesday the Marketing Board completed the final shipments of potatoes which it still had in stock. The potatoes were sold out by Friday morning, which means that there will be a shortage which will last about 12 days.

Furthermore, the Marketing Board had delivered to retailers the last 700 bags of onions which were available on Friday morning, totaling 15 tons, which will be ample for this weekend. A shipment of 200 tons is expected from India arriving on the "Vishwa Kaumudi," and a second 200-ton shipment will be loaded in Bombay in a week. Therefore, onion supplies to meet the needs of the local market will be ensured until the end of June when the harvesting of the local crop will begin.

BRIEFS

EEC SUGAR QUOTA--Mauritius has been granted an additional quota of 1,000 tons of sugar to be exported to the European Economic Community (EEC), which was agreed upon at the last meeting of the Council of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) and the EEC in Brussels, last week. The new quota is based on reassigning the quota held by Kenya, which cannot meet EEC requirements this year. At the meeting of the council, Madum Dulloo, minister of agriculture and president of the ACP group, energetically condemned and rejected the EEC idea of reducing by 2 percent the guaranteed price of the sugar (see L'EXPRESS, 10 May 1987). The ACP/EEC ministers of agriculture reached no decision on this subject, since no agricultural policy has been formulated as yet by the European Community. According to the latest information of L'EXPRESS discussions are continuing. Interested Mauritian circles have expressed their apprehension as a result of the admission of Portugal to the EEC. It is believed that that country could supply the community with 300,000 tons of sugar. [Excerpt] [Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 20 May 87 p 1] 5157

CSO: 3419/254

RED CROSS APPEALS FOR HELP FOR CABO DELGADO DISTRICTS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Inhabitants of the districts hardest hit by action by the armed bandits--namely, Chiure, Montepuez, and Quissanga--are facing serious health and clothing problems and need emergency help, according to the provincial secretary of the Mozambique Red Cross.

There are no figures on the situation, but it is known to have existed since the beginning of last year, when the provisions supplied in 1985 ran out. It is expected, however, that a donation from that humanitarian organization will reach Pemba by the middle of this month.

Moved by the influx of needy people, members of the Red Cross in Montepuez grew beans and peanuts on a small farm this year with the intention of distributing the results of the harvest to war victims. That example was followed by the Red Cross members in Ancuabe.

In revealing this situation, the Red Cross secretary in Cabo Delgado praised the support given by the religious denominations as well as the work done by the organization in Montepuez, which, in cooperation with the local structures, made an appeal for help to the inhabitants, who promptly made part of their food available to the most needy.

From 1983 to 1986, the Red Cross in Cabo Delgado supplied war victims with 16 metric tons of dried fish, 46 sacks of sugar, 2,485 sacks of milk, 143 sacks of wheat flour, 17,150 liters of edible oil, 3,752 bars of soap, 13 bolts of cloth, 2,350 blankets, and 600 bundles of readymade clothing.

It is known that the readymade clothing was distributed to 28,000 individuals, of whom 26,000 were victims of the armed bandits and the remainder were victims of disasters of other kinds. Some of the foodstuffs were supplied to social institutions such as hospitals, student residences, jails, and so on.

To provide emergency assistance, the Red Cross currently has 784 relief workers and a teaching staff of 26 instructors and 18 nutrition agents to cover the entire province.

Belonging to the organization are 2,295 citizens, most of them residents of the city of Pemba.

The second-largest group of members is found in Montepuez, a region where two organizations--a private commercial firm and the local church--also belong.

Women's participation in the organization's humanitarian work also makes itself felt: women account for 90 relief workers, 2 instructors in relief work, 6 nutrition instructors, and 105 members.

It was also pointed out that in certain villages where there are no general basic health agents, relief workers from the Cabo Delgado Red Cross nurse the sick and participate in activities concerned with preventive medicine.

The secretary of the Cabo Delgado Red Cross said that the organization's general difficulties consisted of the lack of equipment for relief workers and of vehicles for transporting relief items to the areas in need.

11798

CSO: 3442/212

CABO DELGADO INHABITANTS URGED TO REPORT BLACK MARKETEERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Governor Antonio Simbine announced in Pemba last week that the provincial government was going to create conditions making it possible for any citizen to expose black marketeers and report other irregular situations.

Antonio Simbine made that announcement in the Natite neighborhood during a public meeting with the residents of Ngonane and Cariaco. The governor announced the measure in response to a number of speeches by inhabitants, who cited "reprisals" as their reason for not reporting irregular situations.

A number of speakers asked: "How is it that sugar, soap, batteries, and other things existing only in the warehouse show up here in the neighborhood markets but are not available in the stores?" When the governor insisted on getting an answer to that question, many of the residents said that some of the black marketeers were "well-placed" individuals "in the government structures."

"We can create conditions in which people who do not have the courage to stand up in public and say who the black marketeers are will be able to write down the names and deposit their report in a special place for analysis later," said the governor of Cabo Delgado.

Antonio Simbine told the residents of those neighborhoods that that was only one problem. "But the fight against black marketeering must begin in the places where people live, with close vigilance on the part of everyone."

Antonio Simbine said: "We go to the market every day and see people selling oil, soap, and other products that are not in the market. Why don't you grab those people and hold them until they say where they got the items they are selling? This is where we found the problem of the black marketeer."

He explained that black marketeering and hunger in Cabo Delgado Province, and especially in the city of Pemba, are due to several factors. The governor said that in Pemba, the system for selling food products is disorganized and very inadequate. "The little there is is not distributed to the consumers in a rational manner." He also drew attention to the low level of agricultural production last year and the lack of agricultural marketing.

The meeting that was held in the neighborhood of Natite--the most populous neighborhood in the city of Pemba--took place near a market that is "notorious as a center for black marketeers."

At the market popularly known as Nbanguia, it is possible to find a range of products which in some cases are smuggled in from neighboring countries.

Besides those issues, the meeting also included a discussion of problems related to police mistreatment of citizens and the difficulties that arise in connection with implementation of the Law on Medical Care under the Economic Rehabilitation Program. It was pointed out that there is no proper mechanism for deciding, at the neighborhood level, who is not required to pay the fees for care at the Pemba Provincial Hospital. The rate is 500 meticals per day.

11798
CSO: 3442/212

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO: LIBERATED GROUPS SETTLED IN NEW COMMUNITIES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Our correspondent, quoting a local administrative source, writes from Cabo Delgado that over 3,000 persons who had been living involuntarily with the armed bandits are now being grouped into new communities in the Chiure District, where they have been receiving support from district authorities.

Other reports from Chiure say that over 100 children between the ages of 7 and 10 have died over the past 3 months from the outbreak of measles now ravaging that district.

Most of the deaths have occurred in the areas where armed bandits are active, and that, according to a health official at the provincial level, "is making it difficult for medical brigades to move about and deal with the situation."

Liberation of the captives from the hands of the bandits was "the result of intensive action by our forces over the past 3 months," according to the report by the NOTICIAS correspondent, who also emphasizes the situation of children in the Chiure District.

Data provided by the district health director show that at least 112 children have died over the past 3 months. The data supplied to our correspondent make no reference to the deaths recorded during the first few months of the year.

"In the village of Metanapo alone (located in the western part of the district), 46 children have died. That region is considered to be the part of the Chiure District that has suffered most from action by the armed bandits."

The villages of Mousete, Namania, and Mugipala and the district administrative center are benefiting most from action by health authorities because of the ease of access.

Bandits Rob Collective Farms

The armed bandits active in the Chiure District have been choosing to rob collective farms under cover of night as a means of survival, according to our correspondent.

"The combined efforts of our Army and the militia groups have made it possible over the past 3 months to set up a tight barrier that has forced the bandits to change their tactics. They now attack and steal agricultural products from the peasants in order to feed themselves."

Soldiers from the Armed Forces have occupied practically all the bandit camps, including the main camp, which was attacked in 1985.

Agricultural production in the Chiure District is such that the food situation is not alarming at the moment, "despite action by the bandits that has forced the inhabitants to abandon some of the fertile land."

"The Armed Forces have been engaging in a series of military operations, and while there is no official information, it is presumed that many bandits have been killed while attempting to rob a number of collective farms."

The Chiure District was one of those hardest hit when the bandits began operating in Cabo Delgado Province in 1984. Since that time, many people have been forced against their will to live in various bandit camps scattered around the province.

In Cabo Delgado, hundreds of families were forced to separate and to scatter practically all over Cabo Delgado Province.

Jonga is a village located 27 kilometers from the district administrative center, and according to the NOTICIAS correspondent, who visited that locality, elderly fugitives are continuing to arrive from various bandit camps.

"Old, undernourished, and naked, they arrive in that village almost every day and are in need of immediate assistance in the form of food and health care."

Virgilio Jone, a teacher at the Jonga primary school, said that "some of the food intended for the new arrivals is provided by local villages."

He said: "We cannot watch our brothers suffer. Until they can organize their own collective farms, ours will be at their disposal."

Hundreds of people walk around almost nude or covered with tree leaves and pieces from old sacks.

Our correspondent in Cabo Delgado said: "It is indeed moving to see an old woman wearing almost no clothes and carrying a child covered with a sack on her back."

11798
CSO: 3442/212

MOZAMBIQUE

CHANGALANE FAMILIES RECEIVE FOOD AID, CLOTHING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 May 87 p 3

[Text] Fifty tons of corn, a ton of powdered milk, 210 blankets and 8 bundles of various clothing constitute the first shipment of emergency aid made available to more than 18,000 families of the Administrative Post of Changalane, in Namaacha, Maputo Province. Some 40 tons of corn have already been distributed and the other 10 tons will be supplied soon.

The products were provided by the DPPCCN (Provincial Directorate for Prevention of and Combat against Natural Disasters) and the Mozambican Red Cross, through its office in this province, in response to the appeal launched at the beginning of this year by the administrative organs of Changalane, a zone which has been devastated by drought for 3 years.

Last Wednesday, three trucks carrying the second shipment of corn and the first shipment of milk and clothing reached the Changalane Administrative Post, where hundreds of people had been waiting patiently since the previous day for the food to arrive. As soon as the trucks stopped, the people surrounded them and helped to unload the goods.

While the trucks were being unloaded, the Mozambican Red Cross brigade proceeded to mix the milk with oil, sugar and water, to distribute it to the hundreds of children who attend the primary school in the administrative seat. This nourishing product was also distributed to adults.

In a short meeting with the people gathered at the building where his office is located, Administrator Paulo Litsuri told them that "this emergency food aid was arranged by the Mozambican authorities in conjunction with the international community. If the products have not been arriving since the beginning of the year, it does not mean that our party and government had forgotten us; it is because there are other areas in our country where the hunger situation is much more serious than it is at the Changalane Post. Another reason for the delay is the shortage of goods in the warehouses of the institutions which are responsible for the distribution of international aid. As you must know, the distribution depends on the amount of aid which Mozambique receives from other countries and international organizations."

Paulo Litsuri then proceeded with the symbolic presentation of some articles of clothing to some individuals whose husbands or fathers had been killed by the

armed bandits who are the advance troops of the South African "apartheid" regime in Mozambique.

Method of Distribution

Just as with the first shipment of corn to Changalane, there are no bureaucratic criteria for the distribution of these 20 tons of corn; they will be distributed according to the lists supplied by the officials in each locality.

According to information made available to our reporter in that area of Maputo province, the amount of corn to be supplied to each family will be based on the number of family members.

The same source reported that a family of 0 [sic] to 5 people will receive a (20-liter) can of corn; a family with 6 to 12 members will receive one and one/half cans and two cans of corn will be supplied to a family of 13 to 18 people.

Regarding the other articles, the source said that they will be distributed according to a plan which will be drawn up shortly, because there is not enough to serve the more than 18,000 people affected.

"Although we do not have enough for all the residents of our post, we will do everything possible to see that the blankets and clothes reach other localities at some distance from the administrative seat. With regard to corn, everyone will receive some, even though we have recently had an influx of people from Maputo who want to live in this zone and who are not yet included in our population census," the source said.

Regarding the new inhabitants of Changalane, the speaker said they would be given consideration because they are also suffering from the famine. He added, however, that priority would be given to those who are already registered as residents of the area.

The milk will be distributed to all the zones, but with priority given to the schools, health posts and other areas frequented by children.

Meanwhile, an official of the Red Cross brigade which went to Changalane told NOTICIAS that this humanitarian institution is studying the possibility of supplying dried fish, which will depend on the aid received from abroad. "We hope to give more assistance to the famine victims in this Administrative Post."

Our reporter learned that the remaining 10 tons of corn will be sent to Changalane before long, making a total of 50 tons of corn delivered in these first months of the year.

Meanwhile, a source in the administration told our reporter that 50 tons are only enough to feed the people for 45 days.

Rain Would Be Better

While the emergency food aid for Changalane is a source of satisfaction to the residents, it is also true that the people would be even happier if it rained,

because, as some of them pointed out to the NOTICIAS reporter, "we can't survive on aid alone."

Mundau Hlanusse said he was satisfied with the food aid provided by our government and noted that it shows that our authorities are concerned about assisting the victims of the famine and other disasters which are afflicting our country.

"When the first shipment of corn was distributed, I received one can, which I am still eating. With the arrival of this second shipment, I am completely satisfied, because the can of corn that I will receive will replenish the first one. It is a shame that there is no rain, because, if it were raining today, I would be planting the corn in the ground, so I would have more corn in the days to come. Another problem is the clothing shortage, because I am wearing the only clothes I have," Mundau Hlamusse said.

There is a crying need for clothing and water in Changalane. There are people who are using a blanket both to cover themselves at night and to clothe themselves in during the day.

Anastacia Macuvele said that she lives with her two grandchildren and one son and that she received a can of corn from the first shipment. It is noted that she is widowed and her grandchildren are orphans; the bandits murdered their parents.

"We need clothes, as well as soap, which we have been missing for some time. As for the water problem, we who live in the village which is the administrative seat use the Administrative Post well. But I know that other areas far away from here are suffering with the water shortage," Anastacia Macuvele stressed.

It is noted that this peasant was one of the individuals who was included, along with her family, in the symbolic presentation of clothing.

"Now that I have a little bit of food, my biggest concern is the lack of clothes. There are 14 people in my family and we received one and one/half cans of corn. As you can see, this is a very small amount for a family of this size, but we are still grateful to the government for this assistance," said Cristina Halazi.

It is noted that a Mozambican Red Cross brigade (from the Maputo Province office) had gone to Changalane last month to gather information on the serious food and clothing situation.

Based on its observations and on contacts with the administrative structure in the zone, the Red Cross made this food aid available.

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CSO: 3442/210

MOZAMBIQUE

SNASP COMMUNIQUE URGES VIGILANCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 1

[Text of communique issued by the People's National Security Service (SNASP) on 22 June 1987; first paragraph is NOTICIAS introduction]

[Text] The People's National Security Service (SNASP) yesterday issued a communique in which it urges all Mozambican citizens, particularly residents of the capital, to sharpen their vigilance in this festive period during which we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO and the 12th anniversary of national independence. Each citizen has a duty to participate actively in this vigilance and to report immediately any unusual movement, individual or object to the authorities. Following is the full text of the communique.

1. Mozambique's Defense and Security forces recently detained an individual who, it was later verified, was directly responsible for the explosion on 13 March 1987 in the Natola B. District of Maputo, which resulted in the death of two Mozambican citizens, as reported at the time.

The individual, who claims to be George Olimpio Nunes Alerson and says he is a native of Angola, was carrying a South African passport when he was arrested by our authorities.

Interrogated by our Security Services, he admitted that he belonged to a commando unit of the South African Armed Forces which specializes in acts of sabotage, subversion and terrorism in neighboring countries. He entered the South African Army in 1976, having fled to Namibia when the People's Republic of Angola became independent.

Alerson said he served in the army until 1980, when he transferred to a paratrooper command, in which he was trained for different specialties. In 1984, he took part in the 3-month operation in Angolan territory in support of the UNITA. He also stated that, in 1986, he had been called to general headquarters in Pretoria, where he received orders to join a group of commandos.

It was established then that he would receive a monthly wage of 800 rands, plus additional money whenever he successfully completed any future mission.

Alerson entered Mozambique with other members of a commando group, with the assignment of assassinating members of the ANC residing in Maputo, as well as other acts of subversion and terrorism, particularly in the nation's capital.

One of his assignments was to place a bomb in the apartment of an ANC militant in this city. When he encountered problems in carrying out the attack as planned, he left a satchel containing the bomb in the home of people known to him in Matola B. District, while he traveled to South Africa to request further instructions. During his absence, the bomb exploded, killing the two civilians mentioned above and causing extensive material damage.

Entering our country again, he was captured by the Defense and Security forces. He was also carrying a floor plan of an apartment in Maputo, inhabited by South African citizens who are ANC members.

During his interrogation by the Security services, George Alerson revealed other details of the plan for terrorism and destabilization which is already being carried out in our country. Thus, he noted that one of the ways in which his commando unit infiltrates is by sea, in combination with the use of vehicles which cross the land border into Mozambique. The group uses radio transmitters for communication among its members. They are armed with AKM rifles and pistols equipped with silencers.

It is noted that, according to George Alerson's statements, his commando unit is composed, in addition to South Africans, of individuals of Angolan, Zairan, Portuguese and Mozambican nationality, who operate under cover of South African commercial ventures. Some of its members have also conducted subversive and terrorist missions in other Front Line countries. Some of its members are white.

2. The statements by this agent of the South African racist regime, who infiltrated Mozambique, and by others who had already been arrested, confirm the existence of a vast plan of aggression, already set in motion, against Mozambique and other countries in southern Africa, using highly trained commandos, specialists in acts of terrorism and subversion; the members of these commando units are recruited from among the members of the South African Army, based on their countries of origin and their knowledge of the language of the countries in which they will be operating.

The attack in the early morning of 29 May by a South African commando unit against four residences in the nation's capital, in which three Mozambican citizens were killed, confirms that these plans for aggression are being implemented. Other actions are programmed, not only against ANC members residing in Mozambique but against Mozambican leaders and cadres and also against political, social and economic targets, both national and foreign.

In this last case, the objective of the South African regime is to dilute [sic] its responsibility and to confuse the international community by attributing such crimes to "internal ANC problems" or "internal Mozambican problems."

3. In view of this situation, the SNASP urges all Mozambican citizens, particularly residents of the capital, to sharpen their vigilance, especially during

this festive period in which we are celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO and 12 years of national independence.

It is the duty of each citizen to play an active role in this vigilance, immediately notifying the authorities of any unusual movement, individual or object which he detects.

This is the only way to ensure peace and tranquillity during these celebrations, thus preventing the latter from being clouded by further criminal actions of the "apartheid" regime.

"The Struggle Continues!"

Maputo , 21 June 1987

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MOZAMBIQUE

DROUGHT-RESISTANT CROPS URGED FOR SOFALA PROVINCE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 87 p 3

[Article by Antonio Janeiro]

[Text] "We must identify and solve the basic problems, so that we may solve all the other problems as well, because we are the driving force for our economy," said Teotonio dos Muchangos, provincial director of agriculture in Sofala Province, addressing the directors of the agricultural, fishing, sugar cane and forestry enterprises in this province, at the end of an assessment meeting held recently in the Sofala Province Directorate of Agriculture. The official urged the agricultural enterprises in Sofala Province to intensify cultivation of drought-resistant crops to cope with the present situation, caused primarily by the major drought in this region and by the activities of the armed bandits, who are creating instability among the residents.

On that occasion, Teotonio dos Muchangos defined, as the principal task of the state agricultural companies in the province capital, the creation of rural extension nuclei and their development in the rural zones and, through such action, direct and effective participation by the state companies in agricultural marketing.

He also appealed to the agricultural companies in this province to organize properly for the next marketing campaign, creating "stocks" well ahead of time, so as to ensure the success of the campaign.

According to the official, the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise, in Dondo District, is making improper (and undue) use of the equipment donated by the EEC for the development of the Mandruze Valley and meant for the family sector, diverting this equipment for its own benefit and to the detriment of the peasants in that farm region.

According to Teotonio, several plows and harrows will soon be shipped to Sofala Province from Maputo (although he did not know the scheduled date of arrival), in support of rural development, within the framework of the Emergency Aid Program in progress in the country.

"If we are to make progress in the performance of our duties, we must first identify the basic problems and solve them, always keeping rural development and the lives of the peasants in mind," he stressed.

Teotonio dos Muchangos criticized the clandestine slaughter of cattle in Buzi and Nhamatanda Districts, which is being conducted primarily by some dishonest members of the population. He added that these individuals, particularly in Buzi District, are transporting the meat (already cured) by canoe to other neighboring areas, after which it is sold in Dondo District and in the locality of Mafambisse, probably at speculative prices.

Companies Not Meeting Goals

Several agricultural enterprises in Sofala Province will not meet the quotas outlined for the current campaign, for reasons that are already known, including the shortage of farm equipment, transportation, motor pumps and other items. In addition, according to our information, the family sector will also fall far short of its goals.

For example, the Lamego Agricultural Enterprise is predicting relatively low production in cotton, corn, vegetables, peanuts and cassava, because of the lack of rain, irrigation equipment and other tools. In its plan of action for the current campaign, this company had stipulated about 116 hectares of corn, almost all of which was lost to the drought.

At the same time, 300 hectares of land were ceded to the private sector (part of this land was distributed to the workers of that production unit). Despite the difficulties that have arisen in the current campaign, the Lamego Agricultural Enterprise will harvest about 33 tons of cotton, which will be sent to LOMACO for processing and export.

Mandruze Agriculrural Enterprise

Because of the shortage of equipment (irrigation pipes and tractors, among others), this company planted only 250 hectares of the 400 hectares initially planned for rice. According to information obtained by our Beira bureau, the plan for the family sector called for about 500 hectares of rice.

However, the crop will amount to only 60 tons of rice, which is destined solely to supply the employees of this company, because of the severe food shortage.

According to the director of this production unit, the lack of financing for the company has meant that the workers have not been paid for more than 2 months. He added that there are several projects which might bring in funds to solve the payroll problem.

Among these projects, he noted the sale of coconuts (there is already a contract with the Barada Educational Center, in Buzi District, to supply 50,000 coconuts, at a possible profit of 6,000 contos); there is also a project to cut stakes and sell fire wood, which could bring in an estimated 1,750 contos.

At this time, the statutes of the Mandruze Agricultural Enterprise have not yet been defined (it is neither public nor private); it is the responsibility of the Advisory Council of the Sofala Province Directorate of Agriculture to make the final decision regarding its future.

Also with regard to the Mandruze enterprise, NOTICIAS learned from the director that the company is currently 32,000 contos in debt to the bank. He added that the debt is not just the responsibility of the Mandruze company, but also of some other production units which were previously linked to the company and were later separated from it.

Muda Agricultural-Livestock Enterprise

For the current campaign, this company had already planted 150 hectares in corn, 80 hectares in rice, 50 hectares in beans and 20 hectares in various vegetables. Because of countless problems, however, specifically the drought, the entire effort was lost.

The company, which is devoted principally to agriculture and livestock production, will have only 10 tons of corn to feed its animals.

As an alternative crop, to make up for all this wasted effort, the company has increased the area planted in vegetables from 20 to 45 hectares.

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MOZAMBIQUE

PRIVATE FARMERS IN GAZA URGED TO SUPPORT FAMILY SECTOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Jun 87 p 3

[Text] Francisco Pateguana, governor of Gaza Province, speaking recently in Bilene District, reiterated the need for private farmers to lend greater assistance to family farmers, thus helping to overcome the famine in that area of the country. Francisco Pateguana made the statement at the end of a working visit to the district, where he learned about the progress of actions to combat the famine and the armed bandits.

During his 5-day visit, the governor toured vast farm areas belonging to the cooperative, family and private sectors in the zones of Messano, Licilo, Mangol, Manzer and Praia do Bilene, where he expressed satisfaction with the efforts of the peasants in the battle against hunger.

In his meetings with local residents, Francisco Pateguana noted the need for their participation in the struggle against hunger and against the armed bandits, who, he explained, are trained and equipped by South Africa to destroy our economy.

In the communal village of Mangol, where the armed bandits recently destroyed some of the villagers' homes, Governor Pateguana suggested that the local residents conduct voluntary work days, to cut stakes and cane to rebuild these homes.

In the same meeting, the governor stressed the need for the people to attend political-military training courses, to defend themselves against the criminal actions perpetrated by South Africa's armed bands.

Meeting with the private farmers, merchants, warehousemen, cooperativists and ranchers to analyze the work developed, as well as the problems they face, the governor announced that, in each agricultural campaign, the private producers in the province should sell 60 percent of their production to the state.

A report presented by the district government at the end of Governor Pateguana's visit indicates that in the current campaign, the cooperative, family and private sectors have marketed 1,032 tons of cashew nuts (as against the 1,000 tons that were planned), 1,000 tons of seasoning oil and more than 200 tons of corn.

The rice marketing campaign, including all the agricultural sectors, is now underway in Bilene District

Lutheran Federation Assists Victims of Armed Bands

Meanwhile, the Lutheran Federation in Mozambique recently sent considerable quantities of clothing and food to the communal village of Mangol, to assist the victims of the armed bandits' criminal actions.

For its part, the NOVIB, a private Dutch organization, has made a large quantity of cement, zinc plate, nails and mosquito netting available to rebuild the homes recently destroyed by the armed bandits in the communal village of Mangol.

In his recent visit to that area of Gaza Province, Governor Pateguana noted the assistance given to the communal village of Mangol by the non-governmental Dutch organization and by the Lutheran Federation in Mozambique.

On that occasion, the private farmers of Bilene District presented 200,000 meticals to Governor Pateguana, to help strengthen the nation's defense capability.

The Save the Children Federation, a private North American organization, also donated clothing valued at \$7,500 to the people of Mangol.

The clothing, which includes pants, shirts, shorts, sweaters and shawls, is in aid to the residents of the area.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MEDICAL AID FOR HOSPITAL--Georgi Borgov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mozambique, yesterday made the formal presentation of a considerable quantity of medicines and medical supplies to be used in the Military Hospital of Maputo. The donation was accepted by Tomas Salomao, secretary of state for defense, who expressed thanks for the gesture "on behalf of the soldiers and of the Ministry of National Defense." Ambassador Borgov said the donation was "the fruit of the contributions of the Bulgarian people and represents the esteem and friendship that unite the two peoples." He noted that the medicines are a gift of the Bulgarian Red Cross and are among the types of aid granted by that humanitarian institution to friendly countries. The Bulgarian ambassador added that his people are attentively following "the development of the political situation in southern Africa and have voiced great apprehension regarding the escalation of the aggression by South Africa against the countries in the region." Tomas Salomao thanked the ambassador for the donation and assured that the medicines would be sent to the "neediest zones," adding that "this is the second time in less than 3 months that our country has benefited from the warmth of the Bulgarian solidarity." The cartons containing the medicines were turned over to the medical personnel of the Military Hospital. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jun 87 p 1] 6362

LACK OF WATER IN PEMBA--The government of Cabo Delgado, meeting in special session, has decided that every available means for solving the problems with water supplies for the city of Pemba must be set in motion with maximum speed and with rigorous controls. It was agreed at the meeting that the first step would have to be that of putting pressure on the management of GEOMOC and HIDROMOC [State Hydraulics Enterprise] in Nampula to establish permanent branches in Cabo Delgado, since activity by those enterprises is a determining factor in solving the problem. Our correspondent was told that the city of Pemba's water shortage, which was already a problem, has been growing worse over the past 2 months. At previous meetings, the provincial government had discussed the possibility of granting the Pemba Water Enterprise an estimated sum of 12 million meticals for solving the chief problems in the system, namely, the need to purchase hydraulic pumps, drill two more wells, and repair pipes. In another connection, Governor Antonio Simbine said at the government's special meeting that there is an urgent need to establish a structure for preventing and combating natural disasters in the province. Antonio Simbine brought up the issue because of the large number of people living in difficult circumstances as a consequence of armed banditry. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 87 p 3] 11798

120 PERCENT FUEL PRICE INCREASE--Mozambique's Ministry of Industry and Energy today announced price rises of up to 120 percent for petroleum products. A liter of petrol of the super type will now cost 241 meticals in Maputo and Beira cities, instead of 120. The most expensive petrol is in parts of Mozambique's northern most province of Niassa, where a liter costs 325 meticals. The price of diesel has also gone up by 70 percent. One liter of diesel will now cost 115 meticals. Again Diesel is at its most expensive in parts of Niassa Province. These fuel price increases result from the latest 100 percent devaluation of the national currency. At present there are 400 meticals to the U.S. dollar. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 11 Jul 87 MB] \6662

CSO: 3400/119

NIGERIA

CIVILIAN POLITICAL MANEUVERING REPORTED BY BBC

AB172245 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jul 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is very hard to keep a would-be Nigerian politician down. Disappointed though they might have been by the 2-year delay in President Babangida's promised handover to civilian rule and although political activity is still banned, people have still found ways of organizing in their different regions. So far, the military government has not cracked down. Lyse Doucet has just spent the last month in Nigeria. She sent this report:

[Begin recording] The first group to emerge (?and) widely accused of being a vehicle for covert political maneuvering was the committee of elders in northern Nigeria. Southern newspapers and former politicians, and even some leading northerners, have been criticized in that the committee basically assembles former politicians who are more interested in preparing for the return to civilian rule in 1992 than they are in their stated objective of promoting unity between Christians and Muslims. But in regions throughout Nigeria more informal groupings, some also called committees of elders or--as in eastern Nigeria--a committee of people and kings, are cautiously starting to assemble to establish lobbies for important political issues such as whether new states should be created to discretely back likely candidates for the elections still several years away. The groups tend to begin on ethnic regional lines.

In the west, one of the current political issues is how and whether to fill the gap left by the recent death of the prominent politician and Yoruba leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo. In the east, some individuals are working with traditional rulers to improve relations between the Ibos and the ethnic minorities who, in the past and particularly in the Biafran war 20 years ago, had not worked together to achieve a better deal for the east. However, since only two political parties will be allowed to register for eventual elections, individuals most interested in upcoming party politics are already planning strategies for coalitions which cross ethnic lines. Some aspiring politicians told me that crucial maneuvering will take time and that they must start now albeit discretely. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/142

COMMENTARY ADVOCATES AFRICAN MONETARY FUND

AB171756 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 17 Jul 87

[Viewpoint]

[Text] The idea of establishing an African monetary fund is contained in the economic blueprint of the OAU known as the Lagos plan of action. The plan, which was adopted in 1980, envisages that 1985--that is 2 years ago--an African monetary fund would have been set up. The aim of the fund is to provide the continent with a major financial resource from which African states can (?receive loans) for their economic development. Its lending conditions has to take into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the countries it would cater for. It is envisaged that the African monetary fund would be sponsored by the OAU, the African Development Bank, the African Center for Monetary Studies, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, as well as the UN Economic Commission for Africa, ECA.

The executive secretary of the ECA, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, emphasizing the importance of the proposed African monetary fund at a meeting of experts in Addis Ababa, regretted that the absence of a common financial body had deprived African central banks of a mechanism to respond effectively to the vagaries of international monetary situations. He noted that Africa's chronic balance of payments problems and heavy debt service obligations had resulted in the continent's monetary underdevelopment. In fact, nothing can be truer.

The experience of African countries with some of the international financial institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund, IMF, calls for urgent action to make the continent less vulnerable to foreign economic influence. The establishment of an equivalent of the IMF in Africa therefore deserves full support of all governments in the continent.

The proposed African monetary fund will make loans available to African countries at conditions less severe than those of the IMF. The destabilizing effect of the IMF loan conditions on most African economies makes (?that monetary) fund imperative. Not too long ago, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia announced that his country was dropping the IMF austerity programs for what he described as its harsh prescriptions. President Kaunda stated that Zambia was adopting its own IMF economic reforms. Indeed, this and similar declarations by other African countries are [words indistinct] of the fact that greater reliance by African states on their own efforts and resources for economic and other issues is the ideal principle. That principle would be made more practicable with the aid of a continental finance organization such as the proposed African monetary fund.

NIGERIA

RADIO FAVORS SUBREGIONAL CENTRAL MONETARY ZONE

AB171801 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 16 Jul 87

[Viewpoint]

[Text] Regional economic organizations all over the world have one common vital objective, and that is bringing about the economic growth, progress, and the general development of the countries that make them up. To attain this objective, most of our nations have had to adopt measures such as the removal of import and export tariffs within the union, free movement of people, goods, and services, as well as the establishment of an efficient transport and telecommunications network. But more crucial than these is the issue of having a common currency. This is because in this kind of arrangement lies the key to all other efforts in achieving economic growth and prosperity. This underlines the decision by heads of state of ECOWAS to adopt a monetary cooperation program involving the creation of a central monetary zone in the subregion on a gradual basis.

It is an indication that the organization has finally come to terms with the economic realities of member states. Again it is a sign of a strong commitment toward realizing the goals for which the organization was established in the first place. There are about 10 different currencies in the West African subregion. Some of them are tied to some hard currencies, such as the American dollar and the French franc. The implications of this is that any slide in the value of the major currency will have adverse consequences on the economies of these currencies. Considering therefore the situation of the world economy, there is no doubt that ECOWAS countries whose currencies are tied to any of those foreign convertible ones can only hope for their stabilities.

The lack of a common ECOWAS convertible currency, no doubt, has impeded easy trade within and outside the community. One of the prices ECOWAS countries have had to pay has been the widespread use of exchange control which tends to hinder trade within the community. The existence of a common currency will also facilitate a common approach to negotiations and settlement of external debts by member states. It is believed that foreign creditors are more likely to yield to pressure by a joint and concerted demand for debt rescheduling and improvement in the terms of external trade.

It will be recalled that the last ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] conference held in Abuja, Nigeria, stressed the need for African states to do less trading with [words indistinct] to put the appropriate machinery in motion toward the realization of this objective. This would enhance, by pooling resources, to form a common monetary authority. It should be realised that only a bold and decisive approach sustained by the dimension of the hearts of ECOWAS political leaders can bring about an effective and lasting economic policy for the subregion.

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CSO: 3400/142

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY STRENGTHENS NAVY--The Nigerian Navy has been strengthened to effectively police the country's territorial waters. The Ministry of Defense said in a statement that the measure was intended to curb illegal fishing, smuggling, and illegal oil "bunking," and for the safety of ocean going economic traffic. It disclosed that naval personnel were now physically checking oil loading terminals to ensure that no more than designated quantities of oil were lifted. To boost naval effectiveness and efficiency, the ministry said that two operational bases had been established in Warri and in Port Harcourt. The ministry said that the acquisition of three naval helicopters and the commissioning of Africa's first naval air station, M/S Ojo, was the beginning of the naval air arm. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 July 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/142

SENEGAL

COMMENTARY ON BURKINABE GOVERNMENT-UNION CLASH

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 3 Jun 87 p 18

[Commentary by Jacques-Moundor Diouf: "Fears"]

[Text] Ouagadougou is still experiencing one of its many ups and downs which have stamped, since time immemorial, the difficult cohabitation between the central power and those truly independently-inclined unions. The Sankara government has begun another round by arresting Soumane Toure once again. Thus, the issue of the control of powers under the revolutionary regime in force in Burkina Faso is being raised anew.

Already, on 1 May, the International Labor Day commemoration had brought out the extent to which the unions were being hindered by the Burkinabe military power. Believing it has solved all of the workers' problems, the revolutionary government had received badly the decision of the country's six leading trade unions to boycott the official meeting. The aforementioned unions then published a joint protest platform accusing the government of violating democratic and union freedoms. They stated that "Everything was being done to reduce the importance of the unions and present them as the enemies of power."

There is therefore reason to be alarmed by the weekend arrests of Soumane Toure and others, followed by that of Adama Toure. The more so as it is known that they took place one week prior to the extraordinary congress of the leading trade union called for the purpose of renewing its leadership.

Yet, it would have been easier had it only concerned a showdown between the government and the unions. However, as we were told by our source in Ouagadougou, the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) are the ones in charge. This situation adds a lot to the confusion, especially when it involves determining the "charges" against the summoned unionists.

For whom are the CDRs working? The government or the real people? The Burkinabe revolution, especially in the case which

interests us, appears nebulous, which could, for a long time to come, leave such questions without an answer. Reason enough to decide to bring the question back to: "Who is afraid of the unions?"

By dismantling the Patriotic League for Development (LIPAD) late in 1984, through the arrest of most of its leaders, Sankara had shown that he feared the opposition. Since the only resource left to the latter is to follow the path blazed by the unions, must we see in those actions the continuation of the "witches' hunt?" Let us hope not.

It is, in any case, the opinion of the France section of the LIPAD, which, yesterday, was condemning "Serious individual and collective attacks," calling on the Burkinabe "To condemn violations of human rights." Hence the justified fear of some people before the call of others for the (physical) execution of the "Counterrevolutionaries." This case is not closed.

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CSO: 3419/216

SENEGAL

DRAFT BUDGET FOR HEALTH PROGRAMS DISCUSSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "Ten Cases of AIDS in Senegal"]

[Text] AIDS, the unemployment of physicians and the revaluation of the medical profession were much discussed yesterday afternoon at the National Assembly where the deputies reviewed the draft budget of the Ministry of Public Health. The meeting was chaired by Louis Dacosta. The draft budget of that ministry for 1987-1988 was set at 11,030,480,000 CFA francs as compared to 10,710,216,000 for the current year, or an increase of 320,264,000 francs in absolute value and 2.99 percent in relative value.

During the debates of the commission, the deputies discussed many issues linked to health infrastructures and administration, medicines, the PEV [Expanded Vaccination Program], AIDS, etc. Thus, the deputies deplored "The dilapidated state of the Diourbel Hospital, the running of which leaves much to be desired." In her answer, the minister of public health acknowledged the extreme poverty of the Diourbel Hospital which, in its time, was the crown jewel of the medical facilities of Senegal. The commissioners greatly deplored the poor administration of the health committees. Mrs Marie Sarr Mbodj reminded them that the goal of her department was to reach self-management.

The commission having asked a question pertaining to depots of pharmaceutical products and pharmacies, the minister of public health specified that, in Senegal, there were 257 depots of pharmaceutical products and 120 pharmacies. Answering a question about AIDS, Mrs Marie Sarr Mbodje asserted that "AIDS was a serious threat that certainly should not be taken lightly. However, malaria was a much more threatening disease that could be a great deal more dangerous to development. The small resources at the disposal of Senegal must be channeled toward the eradication of malaria which is one of the vital elements of primary care."

The deputies were also concerned about unemployed physicians. The finance commission report indicates that the minister recognized the worrisome aspect of this situation "But having been apprised of this situation, the SONABANQUE is considering an exam which could be beneficial in helping them set up their own practice. Professional groups are also tackling the issue in order to submit proposals to the government."

During the commission meeting, the deputies had warmly congratulated the minister and her associates for the success achieved by the PEV. When the plenary meeting was in session, 20 people spoke during the general discussion over this draft budget. They essentially discussed issues such as the fight against AIDS, the creation of regional mental hospitals, the revaluation of the medical profession, the cholera raging in Senegal, etc.

Answering all these questions, the minister of public health first asserted that "The success of the PEV is due to the efforts of the whole Senegalese nation. Senegal is mentioned the world over as a pilot country." With regards to AIDS, Mrs Marie Sarr Mbodj felt that it was time to remove the drama from that issue: "It should be assessed impartially with respect to the other diseases." The minister added that, in 1986, there were over 400 deaths due to tuberculosis.

The minister of public health specified that eleven cases of AIDS, "Most of them incurred abroad," had been reported in Senegal. According to her, Senegal has the lowest rate of seropositivity in the area. The minister added: "We will give resources to the blood transfusion centers to enable them to test blood." With regard to mental patients, Mrs Marie Sarr Mbodje specified that there is currently 13 psychiatric villages "The number of which need to be increased and which also need to be made more functional."

Unemployed Physicians

With regard to the unemployed physicians' issue, the minister of public health mentioned the leading restriction associated with the control of the wage bill. Mrs Mbodje specified that "No one condones physicians' unemployment. The chief of state is particularly preoccupied by this problem which he is following personally." She announced that the government was going to recruit 18 physicians and one pharmacist. Among the other solutions being explored, the minister mentioned encouraging young doctors to set up their own practices, the development of company-sponsored medicine, etc.

With respect to the revaluation of the medical profession, Mrs Marie Sarr Mbodj believes that many things are being done toward that end, mentioning, among others, risk compensations given to a certain medical personnel category for ethical and economic reasons, the 15,000 franc-travel compensation already granted, increase of the physicians' wage index, etc. Speaking about cholera, the minister recognized that there were incidences of this disease in Senegal, specifying that some 1,500 cases of cholera and diarrhoeal diseases, resulting in 172 deaths, had currently been registered, whereas last year, for the same period, there were 3,500 cases resulting in 500 deaths.

According to Mrs Mbodje, medicines has been provided, particularly in areas where the disease is prevalent. The minister specified: "I have requested the opening of a health headquarters in Niakhar." Answering a question pertaining to the control of some food products, such as turkey wings, butter or cheese, Mrs Marie Sarr Mbodje stated that, currently, "A pluriprofessional and multifunctional commission is doing analyses under the sponsorship of the Secretariat of State for Animal Resources." Concerning the status of the National Supply Pharmacy (PNA), the minister of public health informed the deputies about the existence of a project, supported by the World Bank, aimed at changing it. Its aim goal is to make the PNA into the pillar of our pharmaceutical policy. It should be changed into a public institution of an industrial and commercial nature.

The deputies then adopted the draft budget of the Ministry of Public Health before tackling, late in the afternoon, the one pertaining to youth and sports.

6857
CSO: 3419/216

SENEGAL

TRADE MINISTER DISCUSSES DRAFT BUDGET

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 5 Jun 87 p 7

[Article by Ibrahima Fall: "Turkey Wings Are Not Dangerous"]

[Text] The deputies who, were reviewing the draft budget of the ministry of commerce yesterday afternoon, greatly deplored the exorbitant prices of rice, oil, sugar and cement. The parliamentarians also had questions about importing poultry (turkey wings in particular). The meeting was chaired by the No 2 man, Moussa Diallo. The draft budget of the ministry of commerce for the coming year was set at 1,346,041,000 francs as compared to 1,347,055,000 francs, or a reduction of 644,000 in absolute value and 0.44 percent in relative value.

According to Christian Valantain's report, during the work of the commission, deputies discussed at length issues relating to the price of sugar, oil, rice and cement. The chairman noted that "Informed about the world market, they (the commissioners) do not understand why the sugar produced by the CSS [Senegalese Sugar Company] is so expensive." In his answer, the minister of commerce brought up the context of the CSS creation, its technical performances, its social achievements and he specified that, in 1974, an unfavorable situation, the result of collapsing sugar prices on the world market, succeeded a favorable one which had prevailed at the time of the CSS creation. Abdourahmane Toure declared that the CSS, not having yet assimilated its heavy investments, had not acted on this new development. The report also noted that the state and the CSS "Had agreed that, beginning in September 1987, they would no longer let equalization mechanisms affect sugar prices. It would therefore be left to the CSS to set up a new policy." It should also be specified that "While being troublesome, the problem of the CSS exploitation will be settled, not in the near future but in a not too distant one, taking into account the interests of the state as well as those of the Senegalese consumers, industrialists and workers."

The commissions had spoken to the minister about cement noting that the SOCOCIM [West African Cement Company] cement currently cost 40,072 francs per ton, whereas it could be imported for 18,000 CFA francs (freight insurance cost). In his answer, Toure also retraced SOCOCIM's initial development. Having proceeded with its expansion in order to meet increased demands, it had authorized investments amounting to 15 billion francs. "But, argued the minister of commerce, increases in the price of unmanufactured cement, together with increases in the demand, combined to compromise the project in its operation. In the cost price schedule of cement, the energy entry amounts to 25 percent of the total price. The SOCOCIM expansion boosted its output capability to 800,000 tons whereas its sales do not exceed 350,000 tons. SOCOCIM therefore operates to only 43.75 percent of its capacity; this has an immediate repercussion on production costs which consequently become too high. It is that situation which is passed on to the Senegalese consumer."

The same questions were asked about the price structures of rice, the deputies having noted that "In 1986, the average unit price of the ton of rice, CFA Dakar, was set at 50,819 francs or 50 francs per kilogram. As it stands, it is being sold to the consumer at 160 francs per kilogram." The minister of commerce answered that there were two reasons for this situation. "The first one is financial. For many years, the Equalization Fund and the public treasury supported the consumer price of rice. In this era of reorganization and restructuration of the public finance, the state asks the citizen-consumer to participate in the recovery effort," explained Abdourahmane Toure. He further stated that the second reason was economic revolving around the need to give new impetus to the national grain production (rice, millet, etc) and "Therefore give a sufficiently attractive price to the producer while inciting the Senegalese consumer to buy Senegalese. The price of imported rice must therefore be dissuasive in order not to fall below the consumer price of millet."

The commissioners also spoke about problems as crucial as those pertaining to peanut oil, potatoes, textile, economic control, pilot shops, etc.

Eighteen people delivered speeches during the general discussion. Besides the pressing request made to the government to lower the price of rice, oil, sugar, cement, soap and milk, the deputies wondered about the broad lines of the state competitive policy which is about to implement measures such as the control of food

products, like turkey wings, the reinforcement of economic control, etc.

Responding to these speeches, Abdourahmane Toure spoke about sugar, its quality having been challenged by Deputy Boubacar Seck declaring "That 6 months ago CSS sugar may have been unsatisfactory. We had seized the company which had attributed these imperfections to a breakdown of the machinery. Since then, there has been a marked improvement." However, recognized the minister, "To match the product offered on the world market, a lot remains to be done, especially at the refining level. He indicated that the government had no difficulty meeting with the CSS to discuss the overhauling of the agreement tying it to the state. Concerning the production costs of sugar quoted by the CSS, the minister of commerce indicated that an audit was to be conducted "To see if the cost entries submitted by the CSS tallied with reality."

As for the price of rice judged too expensive by the deputies, Abdourahmane Toure declared that "The government had subsidized the price of rice until quite recently. It was normal to allow the competent organization to benefit from the falling rice price on the world market. In addition to this situation, the government wanted to promote local grains." Toure explained that, by liberalizing the rice network while allowing the Equalization Fund to act concurrently, the government wanted to be progressive. He indicated that the Fund and the private operators would sign a contract preventing the latter's profit margin from being too much while remaining attractive. The minister of commerce furthermore promised that this liberalization process would expand.

Coming back to cement, the minister explained that the basic reasons offered for its current price was the importance of the energy entry (25 percent) and the shrinking of the foreign and domestic markets.

As for the control of imported meat, turkey wings in particular, the minister of commerce indicated that studies conducted up until now showed no indication that their consumption was dangerous. The minister specified that "The product is imported with medical certificates issued by veterinarians." He added that, "In his opinion, competitors presenting the product as harmful aroused the population's worries." Toure indicated "That meat prices were exorbitant and profited only to go-between." He specified that "Ever since meat has been imported in large quantities, a certain moderation has been noted in its

prices." However, according to Toure, a group will go to Europe in order to settle once and for all the imported meat case.

Broadly outlining the forthcoming law on competition, Abdourahmane Toure indicated that the government was going to set up a macro-economic information sector that will follow up the economic situation of the states, which are commercial partners of Senegal, in order to enable our commercial operators to act with respect to identified opportunities. There will also be a micro-economic information sector, to be created by the chambers of commerce, which should increase the chances of success of our operators. Moreover efforts will be made in the matter of professional training and a sector will be in charge of quality control. The minister of commerce concluded that, broadly speaking, "Liberalism will not lead to self-denial." Abdourahmane Toure, responding to the deputies who judge that prices are too high, expressed the opinion that "The cost of living in Senegal can stand the comparison with the rest of Africa."

6857
CSO: 3410/216

SENEGAL

BRIEFS

MILITARY TRAINING FOR POLICE--The Council of Ministers, under the president of the republic's chairmanship, met yesterday at the Palace of the Republic. It reviewed and adopted, among other things, a draft bill amending Law No 66.07 dated 18 January 1966 pertaining to the status of police personnel. One of the requirements for being appointed to the police force is to have served actively in the military. This requirement has gone through some changes and was being imposed only on policemen who were superior officers, officers and non-commissioned officers. Following the events of 13 and 14 April 1987, it seemed timely to reinstate this compulsory requirement as a condition for entering all police sectors. However, candidates for positions in the precincts and as policemen and police inspectors will be exempted from this requirement, but their appointment will be dependent on the actual performance of a period of military training. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27,28 May 87 p 1] 6857

CSO: 3419/216

RADIO NOTES 'GREATER REALISM' IN U.S. TOWARD RSA

MB010545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] The meeting on southern African issues that is to be held in London this week between high-ranking government officials from the United States and the Soviet Union is likely to focus chiefly on Angola--the flashpoint of destabilization in southern Africa. In particular, the presence in Angola of a large Cuban mercenary force that is blocking independence for South West Africa is expected to feature prominently in the discussions.

The meeting will also focus on the position of South Africa, as the regional super power in southern Africa. That South Africa is crucial to the future of southern Africa is an inescapable fact, as has once again been demonstrated by developments in the United States Congress. A joint committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate this week accepted two significant amendments to budgetary legislation. The first amendment, although a watered down version of the original proposal, takes a tough stand on countries in southern Africa that approve of necklace murders. The second amendment is aimed at withholding aid to South Africa's neighbors pending an investigation of the activities of the Agency for International Development. Last year, this agency of the United States Government spent about R40 million on projects in South Africa--including the provision of scholarships at American universities for what are described as disadvantaged students and financial assistance, through an American trade union, to radical black trade unions in South Africa. In some congressional circles in America, the Agency for International Development is also suspected of giving financial aid to the African National Congress.

Less than a year ago, the United States Congress considered the situation in South Africa to be so desperate that it forced through sanctions against this country. Since then, congressmen have been given new insights into the situation in South Africa. The real nature of the African National Congress as a terrorist organization and its barbarous actions such as car bombs, limpet mines, and the horrific necklace murders have been revealed to congressmen--and television viewers--in the United States and elsewhere. Efforts by private groups and by official quarters to present the other side of the South African story to the outside world have borne fruit. According

to a newspaper report, the leader of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, has been forced, in a letter to President Reagan, to try and improve his organization's image in America.

In the past year, new perspectives have been brought to bear on the true situation in South Africa, on the extent and scope of the revolutionary onslaught against South Africa, on the forces at play in southern Africa. This is an important breakthrough, and, although American policy towards, and action against, South Africa will continue to be tough, a small start has been made towards injecting greater realism into the debate on South and southern Africa. Greater realism in the United States and other Western countries about the situation in this country can only be beneficial in the long term for all South Africans.

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CSO: 3400/123

INKATHA OFFICIAL ON OPENING OF LONDON OFFICE

MB301757 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 30 Jun 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It seems the international propaganda war between rival black South African groups is getting up steam. The outlawed African National Congress, ANC, is opening new offices in Europe. Now one of its chief rivals, Inkatha Zulu, whose members have frequently clashed bloodily with UDF sympathizers of the ANC in the South African province of Natal, has sent its own representatives to London. He is Ben Sikhosana. Julian Marshall asked him if he was here just to oppose the ANC.

[Begin recording] [Sikhosana] We do not rule that out really, because we are at the extreme point both of us and therefore this will automatically take place.

[Marshall] Now, who do you see as being the targets for your message?

[Sikhosana] The target for our message would be the government of the Frontline States in Africa, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the United Nations, the British Government Foreign Offices, and also the governments of the other Western countries which have an influence in international politics.

[Marshall] Do you foresee that as being quite an uphill struggle?

[Sikhosana] I think that is going to be an uphill struggle really because this is a new venture to us and to myself but we have found this is very necessary to try and broaden our struggle and also solicit support for our struggle and our strategies and tactics in ending apartheid in South Africa.

[Marshall] Why do you think so many African governments and organizations in Europe have such a negative image of Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha?

[Sikhosana] I think that is due to having for so long received a one side of the story and of the image of the person himself and why he is committed to the struggle the way he is committed to the struggle in South Africa. I think really it is due to propaganda and lack of information in some area or with some organizations.

[Marshall] So, you would imagine that any kind of portrayal of Inkatha as simply a thuggish organization out to intimidate the UDF, to attack the UDF at any opportunity, was false?

[Sikhosana] This is false. This is another area of propaganda really because as you will remember yourself that we have really stated that before the inception of the UDF itself, I mean, Inkatha existed side by side with groups such as the black consciousness organizations, such as the AZAPO, the Azanian People's Organization, and there has never been any violence and blacks were not killing blacks for political purposes. But at the inception of the UDF, then there was also a herald of violence. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/123

INKATHA CONFERENCE PASSES RESOLUTIONS

MB051404 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1320 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Ulundi July 5 SAPA--Inkatha's annual general conference resolved today to call on all black local authorities to refuse to support the Regional Services Councils [RSC's] and to ask white town and city councils to demand a moratorium on them.

The 8,000 delegates, representing 1.3 million members, voted unanimously for the resolution following Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi's warning in Ulundi yesterday that he was prepared to face confrontation with the government over the introduction of RSC's in Natal.

They also called on the government for enabling legislation making it possible for white local authorities to find, with blacks, alternative means of giving effect to the functions envisaged for the RSC's.

The Inkatha conference decided on a nation-wide drive to seek the cooperation of all black groupings in initiating a climate of dialogue involving all the country's black political organisations. It urged all such bodies to recognise what it called the vital necessity of a multi-s' tegy approach in the "liberation" struggle, and it expressed appreciation of the fact that its president had held out the hand of friendship to black leaders here and abroad.

And it called on the government to release all political prisoners, including the ANC's Nelson Mandela and the PAC's Zeph Mothopeng, as prerequisite for the politics of negotiation.

Among other resolutions, the conference decided to:

--Call on all black organisations not to make future black democracy meaningless by denying it the means by which poverty, ignorance and disease could be conquered;

--Thank all Western statesmen and stateswomen who had "striven so valiantly" to resist the clamour for ever-harsher economic measures against South Africa;

- Draw world attention to the fact that black organisations previously favouring disinvestment were now beginning to respond to black South Africa's rejection of disinvestment by re-examining their own stances on the issue so as to avoid internal splits;
- Ask the international community to increase humanitarian aid substantially to black South Africa to help offset the price of sanctions;
- Express appreciation of the way Inkatha President Buthelezi put total reliance on the power of Inkatha's democracy to come to unanimous decisions about all important matters put before the conference;
- Call on the state president not to proceed with the national council unless it had the agenda for real change and included blacks "as politically important as the president of Inkatha";
- Exhort Mr P.W. Botha to recognise that inadequate black representation on the national council would give rise to an inadequate agenda and tragic consequences; and
- Further exhort him to understand that "the more there is to undo, the more difficult the transition to a real democracy will be."

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CSO: 3400/123

UDF CALLS ON COMMUNITY TO 'UNITE' AGAINST RSC'S

MB021054 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1051 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg July 2 SAPA--The United Democratic Front (UDF) today called on "our people in the community and on the factory floor to unite against the imposition of Regional Services Councils [RSC's]."

A statement issued in Johannesburg by the acting national publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, said the government had chosen to ignore the "legitimate demands of the people."

"In doing so the government reaffirms its determination to ignore our demand for democratic organs of self-government, the abolition of all institutions of minority rule and our right to bring up our families in comfort and security.

"The RSC's rest on a system of local government involving the racially separate black local authorities and management committees, both of which have been rejected by communities throughout the country. The RSC's will further entrench group areas and other racist legislation."

The statement said the government's refusal to recognise the peoples "legitimate opposition to these shallow structures" had resulted in nearly three years of violent conflict which had taken the lives of hundreds of men, women and children.

"Instead of changing this system of local government, the RSC's aim to entrench it by attempting to hoodwink our people and presenting themselves as a broadening of democracy.

"Beneath the sham of non-racialism and a complicated system of indirect representation lies a racist structure which aims to keep power in the hands of the white minority."

The statement said that financing the RSC's would be felt by the man in the street, and the cost of living would increase as commerce tries to pass on the costs of the RSC levies to consumers.

RSC administrators were being paid "vast salaries to oversee reluctant white municipalities and mini-fiefdoms in the black areas that have a long history of misrule and corruption, and our people will continue to live in squalor and poverty."

In a message to the business sector, the statement said: "Do not be fooled into thinking that the RSC's will solve the problems in our country or the conflict that is tearing it apart. There can never be any solution to this problem as long as undemocratic structures like the RSC's remain.

"Do not allow yourselves to be used as a pawn by the apartheid regime."

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CSO: 3400/123

BUTHELEZI URGES INKATHA-UDF UNITY

MB041414 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1328 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Ulundi July 4 SAPA--"Inkosi" [Chief] Mangosuthu Buthelezi today made a strong plea for black unity and disclosed that Inkatha had been engaged in talks with the UDF aimed at reducing conflict between the two. He said he hoped that this would gradually develop to the point at which the organisations' national executives would talk to each other.

In his presidential address to the Inkatha annual general conference here he appealed to all black organisations to recognise the need for unity within the framework of a multi-strategy approach to their liberation. "Let us not tear each other apart like a pack of dogs over a meatless bone--fighting over who will take over Mr P.W. Botha's seat before we have won," he said.

White recalcitrance and the inability of the National Party to get going with really meaningful constitutional change should necessarily finally force together blacks who were now opposed to each other. But it would be totally tragic if this happened only when it was too late and when the black unity produced was then unable to allow the people to be governed in the way they wanted.

It was time to recognise that no one black organisation would ever win the South African struggle for liberation.

In the wars in places like Mozambique and Angola, where change had come about through armed struggle, the divisions between black organisations had outlasted the toppling of oppressive regimes.

If the whites-only election results had any message for black South Africa it was that it must close ranks.

"Conference must be aware," Inkosi Buthelezi said, "that Inkatha and the UDF have now for some months been engaged in looking at the possibility of reducing Inkatha/UDF conflicts." He had encouraged those Inkatha members engaged in the dialogue, and he believed the ball to be now more in UDF President Mr Archie Gumele's court than in his.

The talks must continue until they developed to the point where the organisations' national executives talked to each other.

The Inkatha president said that his offers to meet ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo still stood. "I believe there is sufficient goodwill in the leadership of all black political groupings to respond to the historic demand for black unity."

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CSO: 3400/123

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

UDF DENIES PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN 1989 ELECTIONS

MB081832 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg July 8 SAPA--The United Democratic Front today rejected reports it was considering participating in the next parliamentary elections scheduled for 1989.

"A decision as far-reaching as that of deciding to participate can never be that of the UDF alone. It must be that of the whole democratic movement including the ANC and other banned organisations, and our imprisoned leaders," Mr Murphy Morobe, UDF acting publicity secretary, said in a statement.

"We therefore reject categorically any notion that the UDF is even contemplating participating" in the next elections.

Mr Morobe's statement follows speculations and controversy sparked by remarks attributed to a president of the UDF, Mr Archie Gumede, in the press last week.

"After carefully studying various newspaper reports the UDF is satisfied that Comrade Archie Gumede has, as far as is discernible, at no stage said that the UDF is going to participate in government-created structures, let alone elections.

"Our policy on this issue is well documented and remained uncontradicted. Revision of our non-participatory stand is not even considered."

"Those elections will still be racist, white-control'ed and conducted under a totally undemocratic constitution."

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CSO: 3400/123

RESTRICTIONS ON SHIPMENTS OF STRATEGIC MINERALS AS ANTI-SANCTIONS WEAPON

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 87 p 7

[Text] The government's refusal to use the dependence of the US on South African strategic minerals as an anti-sanctions weapon is preventing South Africa from making full use of its mineral wealth.

Traditionally South Africa exports its metals either in the form of ore or as unrefined metals, such as copper ingots. The metals are then further refined in other countries and ultimately sold again to the world's industries which manufacture finished products from them.

In order to expand industrially and to create more jobs, however, South Africa can just as well carry out the primary refinement process itself and then export the semi-fabricated products. Yskor has gone that route for a long while, but now the American sanctions prevent it from exporting semi-refined steel products to the US. That market could have remained unharmed for South Africa if the government had made the shipment of strategic products to the US conditional on the latter's purchase of steel products along with the chromium, platinum and other strategic minerals.

The uncertainty that the government has created thereby for the entire metal industry now makes the refinement of South African chromium for the production of semi-finished products difficult as well. South Africa, for example, remains far behind other countries in the refining of chromium. While South Africa possesses 70 percent of the world's chromium reserves, the country manufactures only 1 percent of the stainless steel. Unrefined chromium fetches about 100 rands on the world market. Ferrochromium fetches 1 000 rands a ton. It is in the third and fourth stages of refinement, however, that the profit from chromium really takes off.

The value of stainless sheet steel is about 3 000 rands a ton, while the products that can be made with stainless steel can bring in 6 000 rands or more a ton--60 times the price of raw chromium.

South Africa's chromium exports brought in about 1 000 million rands in 1986, whereas ferrochromium netted 750 million rands. But with the Western nations almost wholly dependent on South Africa for chromium, it is clear that a very profitable and job-producing field for investment still lies fallow here.

Economists point to the fact that the irresponsible paper transactions that are being carried to still greater, though useless heights by the stock exchange are an indictment of the government's negligence in following through on new, worthwhile expansion programs that could create jobs and put an end to the unnecessary recession in which South Africa has been bogged down for so long already.

A new stainless steel plant intended to produce 100,000 tons of stainless steel will now cost about 900 million rands and will be yielding a profit within three years, with a potential income of 300 million rands and a job-creating potential of 2 500 jobs. The necessary business confidence for such an investment can be created only by a strong sanctions policy on the part of the government and its willingness to become a partner in such a project itself, if necessary.

The so-called lack of domestic investment fields, about which the stock exchange complains, is an indictment against the government's domestic development policy, say the economists.

8117
CSO: 3401/100

BUDGET INCREASES BLACK EDUCATION, TAXES

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 10 Jun 87 pp 1, 16

[Text] The national budget for 1987-88 will irrevocably lead to further impoverishment of the Whites. While the expenditures for Black education have increased by 40 percent and the subsidizing of the independent Black TBVC nations by 60 percent, the expected national income from personal income taxes--of which White taxpayers pay more than 85 percent--will increase by more than 24 percent. These are the most outstanding features of the budget presented to the parliament last week by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

Below are the comments of the financial and economic committee of DIE AFRIKANER in its budget statement. In an unimaginative budget, presented in an equally unimaginative way, Mr Du Plessis makes provision for expenditures of 46.87 billion rands, explains the committee. It will leave a deficit of 8.43 billion rands for loans, which will represent 4.7 percent of the expected GNP of the nation. The estimated expenditures are 6.55 billion rands (16.2 percent) more than the actual expenditures in 1986-87, as opposed to an anticipated increase of 4.3 billion rands (12.6 percent) in incomes. Therefore the budget may be considered as "stimulative" because a larger share of the national financing than formerly will consist of loans. Indeed, according to his budget, Mr Du Plessis will have to borrow nearly 5 percent of the GNP this year, as opposed to slightly more than 4 percent in 1986-87. Essentially, this means that he is now engaging an even larger percentage of future production in order to pump purchasing power into the economy by artificial means.

Expenditures

"It is self-evident that the security of our nation and its people will get a great deal of attention. Hence no fault can be found with the estimated increase of 30 percent--to 6.68 billion rands--in the defense budget and the increase of 43 percent--to some 1.2 billion rands--for the police (although the latter cannot strictly be compared with the previous year's figures, because of the assimilation of the railroad police). Together these two items make up about 17 percent of the total of estimated expenditures.

"The greatest single item of expenditure, however, is education, which receives 9.1 billion rands (nearly 20 percent) of the total expense budget. While education as a whole shows an increase of 20 percent above 1986-87, the outlay for

Black education will increase by more than 40 percent! One other interesting budget item is foreign affairs, which increases by 60 percent, from 1.36 to 2.18 billion rands. The reason for this, according to the minister's bold announcement, is the substantial increase in the over-payments to the independent Black states!

"In these two items alone, the expenditures on behalf of Blacks have been increased by more than 1.5 billion rands. Over against that stands the minister's brusque disclosure that the amount of 1.2 billion rands that has been allotted for the increase of civil servants' salaries is the maximum that could be made available. If one takes into account that a substantial part of this increase goes to the Black, Colored and Indian workers of the nation anyway, it is clear that the NP government is still out to impoverish the Whites drastically, to the advantage of the non-Whites and especially the Blacks.

Taxation

"This fact is underscored if one looks at the government income from taxation. According to that, the minister expects 12.1 billion rands in direct personal income taxes. This represents not only more than 31 percent of the total estimated income but at the same time an increase of no less than 24.1 percent above the amount for 1986-87! Seen in the light of the fact that the Whites account for at least 85 percent of all personal income taxes, it is nothing if not a scandalous rejection of the Whites and one more step in the direction of hastening their impoverishment. In any case, the increase of 24.1 percent makes the minister's claim that he made significant tax concessions utterly preposterous. His adjustment of the margin scales has clearly had no effect, because even increases of less than the inflation rate have raised the tax-payers' income levels to such an extent that most of them have been pushed up one or more tax brackets higher. Except, of course, for the highest income levels, where the margin rate has decreased from 53.5 to 45 percent over the past two years.

"Against these unjustified increases of 24 percent in the anticipated personal income taxes, the minister estimates an increase of only 15 percent in taxable incomes from non-mining companies, and even a slight decrease in the incomes from gold mines. This in spite of the fact that most corporations show huge increases in their net profits, and the price of gold is now significantly higher than a year ago. It is ironic, in any case, that the minister made this announcement a day after Anglo-American had revealed that its net profits had for the first time risen to above 1 billion rands. The minister sympathizes with the rise in costs experienced by the gold-mining industry, whereas with the stranglehold his government's inflation policy has on the White taxpayer, he is clearly at peace.

Inflation

"For the first time, in fact, the minister recognizes that the government does not want to take action against inflation without further ado, but that inflation must be fitted into the general economic policy. On the contrary, he tried to explain away the failures of past economic policies with a lot of word-juggling about problem inflation and wage-pressure inflation and so on. Against a hypothetical growth-rate of 3 percent in the GNP in 1987-88, the tar-

get for the growth of the total gold supply has been set at 14-18 percent, which obviously builds in an inflation-rate of some 15 percent in the course of events. Add to this, however, the fact that the velocity of currency circulation, according to the minister, is now 7.6 percent higher than it was a year ago, and the real built-in rate of inflation in the way the government policy is headed is more than 20 percent. Inflation thus remains the policy, however much the minister tries to explain it away.

Unsuccessful

"The express objective of the 1987-88 budget is to stimulate economic growth and in so doing to create job opportunities. It is difficult to see how it can be implemented, seeing that in recent years production capital has been eaten into rather than added to. The budget will indeed be successful in its unspoken but scarcely concealed purpose of further enriching the non-Whites by impoverishing the Whites. The result is that the economy of South Africa will have been seriously impaired by the budget for 1987-88," states the committee.

8117

CSO: 3401/100

VAN DER MERWE DISCUSSES CONDITIONS FOR NATIONAL COUNCIL TALKS

MB291537 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 26 Jun 87 p 12

[Interview with Stoffel Van der Merwe, deputy minister of information and constitutional planning, by Barry Streek; date and place not given]

[Text] Streek: Are you prepared to talk to anyone about...the National Statutory Council?

Van der Merwe [VdM]: Let me put it to you this way. In my discussions with people of a broad variety, I am not going to present a note to a guy that he has to sign which says "I hereby renounce all violence" before I start speaking to him. So, I mean in time when one speaks about the council, or whatever form progress can take, I am not going to demand from people they must first renounce violence before I start speaking to them. On the other hand, I am definitely going to think twice before I speak to a person who is publicly committed to violence.

Streek: So, someone like Archbishop Tutu who has said he supports the policies of the ANC but disagrees with their strategies, particularly the violence, you would be prepared to talk to?

VdM: He said some very objectionable things lately, but, yes, if it is functional to speak to him. But at the moment I am not interested in high-level visible talks with a person like him. But I won't have any objection having a word with him.

Streek: What seems to be coming across is that while the government is criticized for only talking to people in the town councils and village councils, you are going to talk on a broader range than that--outside of them.

VdM: Definitely. Because my point of view is that the people who are at present functional in the town councils do represent some people, but not enough people. So, I won't want to bypass them or ignore them in any way, but one will have to speak on a broader front.

Streek: So, the talks between Mr Gumedé (of UDF) and Dr Oosthuizen (chairman of the constitutional committee of the President's Council) would be in keeping with that sort of approach?

VdM: Ja [yes], I don't want to express myself at all regarding the talks which they had. I will be doing my own thing. So, I just don't want to comment on their talks because at this point I know too little about the whole set-up there.

Streek: It's just that, on the one hand, that seemed to reflect a very broad-minded approach whereas, on the other hand, one can take, for example, that youth report seems to be sort of bashing the UDF. It is almost as though they are not on the same line.

VdM: That sort of thing happens from time to time in an organization like that. So, that doesn't worry me too much. I have no objection to talking to people wherever they are at this time with the proviso that I don't think it will be functional at this point to talk to people that are committed to a policy of violence.

Streek: So, your talks could include the UDF, or elements of the UDF?

VdM: Elements of the UDF. Frankly, if one would rule out any person who has a connection with the UDF at this point, one would be very silly, because there are many people who belong to organizations that are affiliated to the UDF, and therefore formally form part of the UDF, that are far removed from the more extreme points of view in that organization.

Streek: It is an alliance of some 600 organizations.

VdM: Ja...

Streek: If one reads what a lot of the organizations have been saying, and what the black press has been saying, there is no point in talking to the government, until the leaders have been released from jail. Is that condition going to cause problems?

VdM: Well, I would like to talk to people about that exact point because if they say that, then at least they admit to some leadership role--because they purport to speak on behalf of people in saying that. So, at least they admit that they are leaders of some standing. I know some of these people say we are not the leaders, get our leaders out of jail and then we can get talks under way. So, let's talk about that. Let's see if there is a way to find an accommodation between their point of view and the government's point of view.

Streek: Can the talks include the people in jail? I mean will you talk to Nelson Mandela?

VdM: Well Nelson Mandela is bit of a special case and I don't want to commit myself on that at this point, but in principle I have got no objection to talking to a person who is in detention or in jail. I don't know whether he would want to talk to me under those conditions but, maybe, it could happen.

Streek: It has happened in the past with Mr Coetsee (the Minister of Justice) and Mr Mandela.

VdM: As I say, I don't want to comment on Mandela himself, but the point is I have got a job to do and if it is functional to talk to someone who is at present in jail or in detention then that mere fact won't stand in my way, because, as I have said before, Allan Hendrickse is a good example of a person who was in detention and who is now part of the government. And there is no reason why something like that could not happen in the future...

Streek: In the end one is talking about black political rights. If one looks at some of the broader statements by the President and the Federal Council (of the National Party) there is an acceptance that outside the homelands or national states black people who are permanent residents in the rest of South Africa are entitled to black political rights.

VdM: Yes.

Streek: Which comes down to a vote in some form or another.

VdM: Yes.

Streek: Is that really, in the end, what the basic agenda is?

VdM: Yes, sure. The black people inside the homelands already have political structures which can be used to channel their political rights into the central system, but for people outside the homelands, or for a very large segment of them, that channel is not an appropriate channel. Therefore, we accept that everyone in the country must have a vote, which implies that there must be some structure or some channel through which their participation can be channelled to the central government. Therefore something must be created for that purpose and that is what the whole discussion is about: How do you do that? How do you structure it?

Streek: On a national level, a fourth chamber has been ruled out.

VdM: Ja, you see, that is not because of some hang-up we have got about it. It is just that the tricameral system was designed to meet a specific type of situation and if you want to approach another situation which is fairly different then you will have to look anew at the means. So, therefore, we don't want to compromise ourselves to a fourth chamber...

Streek: In the end, people are going to say: Do whites have the same political rights as black people or are black people getting an inferior political right? Which implies when people have a vote that there has to be some form of representation of those voting people in a structure.

VdM: Ja, you see, whether the votes are exactly equal, is something one will have to decide as we go along. At the moment you can say that a white farmer in the Karoo has got much better representation in Parliament than an urban dweller in Johannesburg. Whether those votes are exactly equal, one can have an argument about it...

Streek: It has to be a fair situation.

VdM: It has to be fair. It has to be just. But let's not link ourselves to exactly equal structures and exactly structured in exactly the same way. Let us look for a system which creates a position of fairness to everybody and let us just bear in mind that it will probably not be possible to create that immediately--that you will have to start with something which is less than the ideal, but which has the potential of developing into the ideal over a reasonable period of time...

Streek: I suppose, in the end, that the problem in the black, coloured and Indian communities is that the local authorities have been elected on very low polls, where elections have taken place, and they are perceived by a lot of the people and organizations not to have credibility, and that the regional services councils are going to be building on top of that. Will one of the things you talk about be how does one make local government more credible?

VdM: Surely. That will be one thing on the agenda and I will be taking the view that if particular organizations are unhappy at the present time about the people who run those local authorities, then it is open to them at the next elections to change the situation by taking over the local authorities. In that way, I think one can arrive at a situation which can be much more satisfactory to all parties concerned. OK, I will be taking that line, but I am not saying that is the final word...

One must create a climate in all communities that will be conducive towards the settlement of these problems. At the moment, the position is that coloured and Indian people, at all levels, have at least some mechanism of getting through, although I am the first to admit many Indian and coloured people do not associate themselves with those structures. But the focus is not on those people but it is not as though they are being left out of the picture altogether.

Streek: But if the atmosphere, trust or credibility in the African areas starts changing, it is bound to have effects in other communities.

VdM: Surely.

Streek: Because the boycott movement against local council and management committees in those areas is very high. But if it changes in one community, it may start changing in others.

VdM: Yes...

Streek: One knows that in most African areas conditions are bad and an enormous amount of economic and social development has to take place. It has been conceded by some of your colleagues that you can't really make much progress until the conditions are improved. Does that form part of your portfolio? I can imagine people saying that if we haven't got electricity, what is the point about talking about political rights?

VdM: Now goed [Well, look here]. That it has a bearing on the type of job I will be doing, but on the other hand, there is this joint management system which has been specifically created to look after that. And we have got a very able man in Roelf Meyer, assisted by a whole host of very able people who are looking into that. They are not approaching it from a purely security angle. They are very much approaching it also from a welfare angle.

Streek: Do you think it is going to make it more difficult when organizations you might want to talk to say what's the point of talking to the government, "we haven't got waterborne sewerage, we haven't got electricity. What's in it for us?"

VdM: The point is that we can start talking if we can, by talking, stop the violence and start co-operating instead of fighting against each other, then it will also become much easier to rectify those problems. So, I think we should work at all levels. On the one hand, it is true that the security situation hampered social and economic progress tremendously.

Now the security situation has been brought, to some point, under control and now some of socio-economic things can progress. But if we can defuse the situation by reaching a better understanding by talking to one another, then we can probably make a much better job at that level...

Streek: On a completely different level, you said at the beginning that you were not going to ask people to sign a note asking them to renounce violence but you are not going to talk to people who openly espouse violence. At the same time, one senses that in government thinking that there are two wings in the ANC broadly labelled the "communist" wing and the "nationalist" wing. One senses that people believe there could be some accommodation with the nationalist wing. Are you going to get involved on that level?

VdM: No, I won't be involved on that level in the near future, because, I think there are lots of other things that have to be done first. I am not ruling that out for some time in the future.

Streek: I think broadly many white people, including many white MPs, have very rarely been into townships just to see what the physical realities are-- and that is a problem...part of your job will be to make those realities much more aware to MPs?

VdM: Sure.

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CSO: 3400/123

SACC'S NAUDE PRAISES DIALOGUE WITH ANC, PAC

MB301720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Johannesburg June 30 SAPA--The Programme to Combat Racism [PRC] Conference in May gave the South African Council of Churches [SACC] an opportunity to meet and discuss an end to the escalating violence in the southern African region with members of the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress, the SACC's general-secretary, Dr Beyers Naude, said in Johannesburg today.

In his report to the SACC's national conference, at St Barnabas College in Bosmont, Dr Naude said the Lusaka conference had been organised by the World Council of Churches. The PRC conference was called to give church leaders the opportunity to meet representatives of the various liberation movements "in an attempt to face the...crisis and conflict in southern Africa and to determine the role of the churches in the search for justice and peace in the region."

Apart from meetings at the conference the eight-strong SACC delegation had separate meetings with the ANC and the PAC.

The PRC conference, held between May 4 and 8, was attended by about 200 people.

The standpoints of the ANC and PAC were summarised by Dr Naude but due to the emergency regulations cannot be noted here.

According to Dr Naude the focus of the PRC conference centered around the illegitimacy of the South African Government, the need for increasing support of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference countries, support for the liberation movements and the issue of sanctions and disinvestment. "The conference gave an excellent opportunity for many informal discussions between individuals from South Africa and representatives of the liberation movements which removed many of the distorted concepts and images... in the minds of many South Africans," he said.

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CSO: 3400/123

POLITICAL

SOUTH AFRICA

EIGHT REGIONAL SERVICE COUNCILS START OPERATING

MB010555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The process of constitutional development will be taken a step further today when eight Regional Services Councils [RSC] come into operation throughout the country.

Our political correspondent reports that the implementation of the councils will realize the principle of own and general affairs at local government level in terms of the constitution of 1984. The councils are aimed at creating the forum of efficient political representation for all communities on general affairs at local level. In the past decisions on local affairs were taken by whites only, but with the introduction of RSC representatives, other population groups will be able to take decisions on mutual affairs.

Farmers and farm workers will be represented on rural councils. Considerable savings are foreseen for local governments bordering on the new council areas because they will be able to make more efficient use of bulk services.

The chief executive for policy within the department of finance, Mr (Gerhard Kreuse), says although the councils will introduce new era in local government there will be no immediate change in the services to residents in those areas. The business sector has been given until August to pay its levies to the councils.

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CSO: 3400/123

ANALYSTS FEAR GRADUAL SADF CONTROL OF GOVERNMENT

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 3-9 Jul 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence and Gaye Davis]

[Text] The South African Defence Force's 75th anniversary this week was marked by a major military parade and show of firing power, a sword-rattling speech by the Minister of Defence, and warnings by its critics of a "quiet coup."

Addressing his soldiers, airmen and sailors at the celebratory parade this week, the Minister of Defence, Magnus Malan, defended the need for a total strategy to counter "revolutionaries and terrorists."

"We need not apologise to anyone if our counter-strategy is all-embracing," he said.

On the same day, the SA Council of Churches annual conference in Johannesburg was fiercely debating its attitude to armed struggle.

The outgoing general secretary, Dr Beyers Naudé, issued a briefing paper he had presented in Lusaka discussing the possibility of martial law.

And at a conference in Stellenbosch, PFP researcher James Selfe warned that years of government "total onslaught" had paved the way for a "quiet coup", the military take-over of local government structures through the shadowy National Security Management System (NSMS).

In the view of a number of analysts, the SADF is already at the centre of a complex system of control, not only over the lives of more than 400,000 people who can be mobilised in the event of all-out war but also over civilians in the wider society.

Some even contend that South Africa is already ruled by a *de facto* military dictatorship: that beneath the facade of civilian rule the generals run the country, sharing power only with their peers in the police and intelligence service.

That is disputed by some pundits of

military affairs, who counter that the final authority is still civilian.

But what is not in debate as the SADF celebrates its 75th anniversary under the proud motto "Never defeated" is that it has become a central force in South African society.

In his briefing paper, Naudé

warned: "If the government fears that its present measures of controlling the Emergency are ineffective, I have no doubt that the government will not hesitate to impose martial law in some or other form and that thereby military rule will be established in South Africa.

"The process of militarisation, already so efficiently prepared through the para-military structures which have been set up, could easily be implemented and the facade of a democratic parliamentary body simply pushed aside," he said.

The prominent SADF role in the NSMS is of vital importance.

There is a strong military component in the State Security Council, said to be the real nerve centre of government. The Minister of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Force are both permanent members. The secretary of the SCC is General Pieter van der Westhuizen, the former Chief of the SADF Department of Military Intelligence. He replaced another military man, General AJ van Deventer.

American scholar Kenneth Grundy contends the SADF supplied 70 percent of initial personnel who served in the SCC secretariat. His figure was rejected by Van Deventer. But there is no doubt that the SADF is an important factor. How else does one explain why the key position of SCC secretary went to military men under Botha's administration?

The SADF's central role in the national security management system is underlined by JMCs. Of the 12 JMC chairmen, 11 are SADF officers.

The JMCs, sub-JMCs and mini-JMCs interpret security in the widest sense to include rent and consumer boycotts and the supply of water and electricity, with the result that the influence of the military percolates into every level of society.

According to PFP researcher Selfe, who addressed a national student conference last weekend organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in SA, unrelenting propaganda over more than 15 years meant most white South Africans believed the government was in a life-or-death struggle with communist forces.

A "militarised system of political decision-making", the NSMS operated in secrecy through the Joint Management Centres (JMCs), its officials answerable only to an executive state president. Decisions were made on the basis not of what people wanted but what would keep them quiet.

Crucially, it aimed to make democratic challenges to the *status quo* seem part of the total onslaught. Respect for democracy could be undermined and communities at the receiv-

ing end could become cynical and dismissive of democratic solutions, Selfe told the conference.

Because the NSMS was largely invisible, debate over it was often poorly informed or even paranoid.

For a start, it was not a new development coinciding with the State of Emergency, but had been carefully planned over more than 15 years.

President PW Botha started selling "total onslaught" strategy to his colleagues, the state administration and the South African public as far back as 1970 when, as Minister of Defence, he first spoke of a "communistic onslaught under the cloak of religion or freedom or whatever" manifested in boycotts, illegal strikes and student protest.

Under Botha, SADF officers' courses introduced "total strategy", producing a "new breed" of military men who believed South Africa was fighting a revolutionary war and realised military prowess was not as important as political, social and economic action geared to win the hearts and minds of the people.

The system started operating in 1979, the year after Botha became prime minister. Its most important innovation was a secretariat: a permanent staff to effect the decisions of the State Security Council (SSC) at the top of the security management pyramid. Of about 100 officials seconded to the secretariat, 56 percent were from the National Intelligence Service (NIS), 16 percent from the SADF, 16 percent from the SA Police and 11 percent from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Three of the secretariat's four branches were "extremely significant". The National Intelligence Interpretation Branch provided "sophisticated, comprehensive" intelligence to the secretariat and the SSC, its raw intelligence coming from constituent departments and JMCs.

The Strategic Communication Branch sold the idea of a total strategy to the public.

Politically the most significant was the Strategy Branch, which constructed "total strategies" for recommendation to the SSC, first presenting them to any of 13 interdepartmental government committees, each dealing with an area of government activity falling under more than one government department. This, said Selfe, ensured total strategy was comprehensive and co-ordinated.

The lack of respect these "security apparatchiks" had for democratic values was compounded by endemic conflict and lack of consensus in South African society, where security services were seen as props of a fundamentally unjust dispensation.

"When the security forces then involve themselves in civil government (or replace it) the conflict takes on a more serious dimension. In the process, the security services become hopelessly compromised and identified as part of the problem," he said.

Several indicators chart the rise of the SADF from its formation in 1912 — the same year in which the outlawed African National Congress was founded — to its present pivotal position: its rate of spending, its escalating size and the rise of the NSMS that has given it a massive say in civilian issues.

From a modest R44-million in 1960-61, the defence budget rose to R6,68-billion for the current 1987-88 financial year. These figures do not include the Special Defence Budget and further allocations not open to parliamentary scrutiny. The latest issue of *Africa Confidential* estimated the real defence budget could be as high as R7,5-billion.

Another indicator is the escalating demands of the SADF on young whites. Once young men were chosen by ballot for training in the Defence Force. Today there is compulsory conscription for white men.

At the same time, the period of full-time training has doubled from one to two years. Afterwards they have to serve a further 720 days, spread over 12 years.

Even after serving in the Citizen Force for 12 years, they may be called up — or, as the Official Year Book puts it, "activated" — first as

members of the Citizen Force Reserve and then as commandos. Their liability ends only after the age of 55.

In tandem with the process of extending the scope of conscription for whites, the state has closed loopholes which allowed young white immigrants to escape the draft and extended its recruitment of black volunteers.

Another pointer to the SADF's role as a central factor in South Africa has been the deployment of soldiers in black townships.

The rise of the military, as distinct from the police, was facilitated by the election of Botha, who served for 12 years as Minister of Defence, to succeed BJ Vorster as Prime Minister in 1978.

Botha blurred the boundary between military and civilian authority in October 1980 when he appointed Malan, then Chief of the Defence Force, as Minister of Defence.

The SADF's importance will continue to rise as South Africa's conflict deepens and widens.

Malan seemingly foreshadowed a more active SADF role on the sub-continent and at home last weekend. He warned in a statement that South Africa would have to consider giving aid to "pro-Western groups that are confronted by Soviet expansionism in Southern Africa but do not have the ability to survive on their own".

His statement was interpreted by the Afrikaans press to presage possible open support for Renamo rebels in Mozambique, a move which would be consistent with the view that top brass in the SADF have never been happy with the Nkomati Accord.

Shortly afterwards Malan defended the SADF's covert involvement in the publication and distribution of a document attacking the ANC.

/9274
CSO: 3400/137

ANGLO AMERICAN HEAD URGES END OF GROUP AREAS

MB131447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1429 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Embargoed until 2200 GMT 13 Jul]

[Text] Johannesburg, July 13, SAPA--Stressing the need for innovative thinking such as characterised the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba, Anglo American chairman Mr Gavin Relly today urged a government initiative to abolish the Group Areas Act along with a parallel large-scale housing programme.

In a wide-ranging annual statement to shareholders, Mr Relly said the fate of the act might have a symbolic significance, beyond its immediate practical importance, in showing whether the government was prepared to wipe the slate clean of apartheid, or whether the country faced another period of political inertia before the 1989 tri-cameral elections.

The act, he said, denied people of colour full access to, and benefits of participation in, the free enterprise system, with results detrimental to economic growth and to foreign perceptions of the government's commitment to reform.

"The act effectively is a major constraint on the progress of urbanisation, which experience the world over shows is necessary to the efficiency of the industrialisation process, to the maximisation of employment opportunities through the informal economy, to a broadening of the tax base, and a reduction of the birth rate to levels which do not condemn succeeding generations to starvation and chaos," said Mr Relly.

"Abolition of the act, however desirable in terms of equity and economic growth, will of itself do nothing to provide more housing for the poorer sections of our urban communities, who continue to suffer from acute overcrowding and the other hardships that flow from it.

"But if abolition were used, as it should be, to facilitate proclamation of land for residential development, it could be a key element in a programme, financed by government and drawing on the resources of the private sector, to provide sub-economic and self-help housing on a substantial scale.

"In the planning and administration of the programme black community leaders should not only be involved but carry a large measure of responsibility."

If such an initiative could be launched properly, its benefits might extend beyond the underprivileged it was designed to help and serve as a building block in the search for ways of sharing responsibility as well as power in the broad political arena, Mr Relly said.

He said there was a great need for the innovative thinking that characterised much of the indaba's deliberations to be applied to ways in which the aspirations of all parties might be accommodated in the central political institution.

"The state president has expressed confidence that the meetings he seeks must and will produce solutions to our problems.

"In doing so he doubtless also has in mind the critical importance that black leaders attach to the principle that representation in any new political dispensation should not be through a racial grouping imposed from above, which they see as maintaining apartheid in its most blatant and pervasive form.

"The government's principle objection to the proposals of the widely representative indaba for a non-racial constitution for the Kwa-Zulu/Natal region was that they paid insufficient attention to the protection of group rights. Yet is hard to see how much further they could have gone in that direction, short of adopting race of ethnicity as the sole criterion, which the majority of representatives could not accept," said Mr Relly.

"One must hope that recent signs of government flexibility on this issue prove to have real substance. In that case the indaba proposals would not only have relevance to other provinces in opening up a more democratic form of government at the second tier, but might offer a process, as well as a pattern, for the resolution of constitutional differences at the centre."

South Africa was a unique mixture of the First and Third World and needed a constitution conceived and anchored in that reality.

"No one should expect quick results from such renewed initiatives as might be arranged, but to the extent that progress can be made it will promote local and international confidence in the direction of our affairs, and help business to get on with the job of creating the wealth that will be needed to sustain and develop the new South Africa."

/6662
CSO: 3400/119

BRIEFS

FIGURES SHOW DECREASE IN TRADE--Pretoria July 2 SAPA--South Africa's surplus for May decreased to R901.8 million from R1.29 billion the previous month, according to preliminary trade figures released by the commissioners for customs and excise in Pretoria today. The downturn stemmed from a R408.3 million decrease in exports. Exports in May totalled R3119.6 million, down from R3587.9 million in April. Imports also decreased by R84.6 million, to R2217.8 million in May from R2302.4 million in April. This brought the trade surplus for the first five months of the year to R5653.5 million--still R591.2 million more than the same period last year. Imports for January to May totalled R10,973.6 million (R10,838.6 million last year) and exports R16,627.1 million (R15,900.0 million last year). [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1011 GMT 2 Jul 87 MB] /6662

BUSINESSES REGISTERING WITH RSC'S--A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, Mr Chris Demps, says almost 60 percent of the business concerns falling within the jurisdiction of the eight regional services councils [RSC's] which began functioning this week have registered with the councils. This represents more than 69,000 of the businesses in these areas. Mr Demps told our political staff that there had been considerably more registrations in the bigger centers than in the smaller areas within the councils' jurisdiction. Business proprietors in the area of the Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council were registering at a rate of about 20,000 a day while in Pretoria 60 percent of the 60,000 business undertakings had already been registered. Fifteen thousand business proprietors have registered in the Western Cape, about 6,000 with the Algoa RSC 350 at Walvis Bay, and about 2,000 with the West Rand's RSC. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jul 86 MB] /6662

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX REGISTERS INCREASE--Pretoria July 13 SAPA--The production price index for May showed an increase of 14.6 per cent, down from 16.1 for April, central statistics said in Pretoria today. The monthly rate of increase (May compared with April) was only 0.5 per cent, the lowest rate this year. The index for locally produced commodities was 15.8 per cent, while the rate of increase for imported commodities was 10.9 per cent. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 13 Jul 87 MB] /6662

ECONOMIC UPSWING FOR SHORT-TERM ONLY--Cape Town, July 14, SAPA--Information available suggests that the upswing in the South African economy could be short-lived, according to the latest survey of Economic prospects by the

Bureau for Economic Research at Stellenbosch University. The survey says, however, that the upswing should last "at least" until 1989. No sharp growth is foreseen and business activity levels are expected to remain low. While all the "traditional" determinants of vigorous growth are in place, the socio-political and confidence problems remain. "If feasible solutions can be found to these, our long-term economic prospects will brighter," the survey concludes. Projected growth will restore private consumption expenditure to the levels of 1984; gross domestic fixed investment to 1973 levels; gross domestic expenditure to 1980/81 levels; and exports and imports to 1985 and 1979 levels, respectively. "Clearly, the growth that we foresee is not likely to bring down unemployment by much, nor is it likely to cause problems in the balance of payments current account. It should also not impact negatively on inflation." The fact that exports are already suffering from the effects of sanctions, coupled with a slowdown in world trade, suggests that the upswing could be short-lived. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 14 Jul 87 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/119

UNION SPOKESMEN CLAIM EMPLOYERS HARDENING ATTITUDES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jun 87 p 11

[Article Mike Siluma]

[Text]

Trade unions associated with the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) have claimed increased interference in their activities and hardening employer attitudes after recent attacks on the union federation.

Spokesmen for the unions said several employers had taken a new tough line in their dealings with unions because they perceived the climate to be suitable to attack unions — especially after the elections and the State's recent anti-Cosatu propaganda campaign.

A spokesman for the Transport and General Workers' Union said an example of hardening employer attitudes was the instant dismissal of 37 workers by a Johannesburg firm with which the union had been dealing informally for more than a year.

The management of the firm, Petford Express Van Lines, had dismissed the entire workforce two weeks ago after workers had inquired about the alleged dismissal of a senior shop steward.

A TGWU spokesman said management had declined to meet the union, accusing it of being "a group of terrorists and murderers".

Petford's managing director, Mr Herbert Peterson, confirm-

ing the break with the TGWU, said the shop steward in question had, in fact, resigned.

"The union belongs to Cosatu and they were bringing politics into my business. I saw what they did at South African Transport Services and I cannot have that. Since the union came here, our chaps have become lazy," said Mr Peterson.

The union has referred the matter to the goods transport industrial council.

A spokesman said such actions could "only have the most negative results for industrial relations". She said there was no basis to claims that the TGWU or Cosatu had formal links with the ANC or were involved in "terroristic" activities.

A spokesman for an alliance of four hotel catering unions has reported the theft of vital documents from a union office in Durban. The spokesman said the documents were to be used in negotiations with the Southern Sun Hotels group concerning wages and the recognition of the unions.

"The alliance condemns this extraordinary break-in and will call on Southern Sun Hotels to commit themselves publicly to the negotiations," said the spokesman.

The unions involved in the

alliance are the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and the Natal and Cape Liquor and Catering Workers Unions.

Southern Sun Hotels group personnel director, Mr P Cumbelege, could not be reached for comment.

The Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) has also mentioned the following incidents which, it said, were meant to weaken the union:

- The lockout of members at Dairy Belle plants in the Transvaal during a wage dispute last week, said by management to be aimed at "inducing" the workers to accept a management wage increase offer.

- The dismissal of members by a Delmas poultry firm for allegedly singing union songs during working hours, an act described by management as "unhygienic".

In other related developments, the cars of two Cosatu officials were set alight by unknown people at the officials' Johannesburg homes this week. In Durban, the house of the leader of workers who were dismissed by Clover Dairies, Maritzburg, last year was burnt down by "vigilantes".

RESEARCHER CRITICIZES LETHAL CROWD CONTROL METHODS USED BY POLICE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 87 p 11

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

South African law does not adequately restrain the use of deadly force by the police and they exceed even the latitude legally allowed, according to Witwatersrand University researcher and attorney Mr Nicholas Haysom.

In an article in a recent edition of the *South African Journal on Human Rights* Mr Haysom says: "The incidents and case law surveyed indicate that the unnecessary or reckless use of firearms by the police is not the result of 'rogue policemen' or reckless individuals. It is a widespread systematic use of lethal and violent weapons principally on South Africa's black citizens."

Mr Haysom notes particularly that the use of firearms, including shotguns, has become a disturbing feature of police crowd control and township policing, and condemns the practice of equipping policemen on township patrols with SSG shot and combat rifles.

Using evidence from official inquiries, he spells out how deadly these weapons can be.

"Each pellet of SSG shot can penetrate a sheet of heavy metal at seven paces. SSG shot spreads one metre in seven.

"When fired at a crowd, SSG shot will injure, maim or kill all in its path. It will not discriminate between man or woman, adult or child, passerby or member of an unruly crowd."

On March 21 1985 in Uitenhage's Langa township, he recalls, 20 people were killed and more than 27 injured in "one savage volley" of SSG shot. Many died from the penetration of a single pellet into the cranium or spine.

"The police did not use alternative, less violent, crowd control methods because they had been deliberately refused equipment such as teargas, rubber bullets, birdshot, or loudhailers with which to address the crowd," Mr Haysom notes, using evidence given to the Kannemeyer Commission of Inquiry.

'Eliminate suspects'

He notes that two days before the Langa shootings a telex had gone out from the Senior Deputy Commissioner of Police, General de Witt, to all Divisional Commissioners ordering that police should under all circumstances attempt to eliminate people suspected of throwing petrol or acid bombs at vehicles.

Mr Haysom turns to evidence on the Winterveld killings, which took place in Bophuthatswana a month after the Langa shootings and claimed 11 lives, to show that using R4 rifles on a crowd spells almost certain death.

At the official inquiry the State Pathologist, a Professor Bunge, confirmed that the R4 was such that it would be almost inevitable that anyone struck by a bullet fired from it would be killed. Even if the victim were shot in a limb it was likely that an artery would be severed.

Mr Haysom concludes that the use of R4 rifles on adults amounts to intentional killing and their use on children is little short of summary execution.

Mr Haysom points out that there are clear stipulations in the Internal Security Act on when and how gatherings may be forcibly broken up.

First, he points out, police may not use force to disperse a gathering unless the meeting is prohibited in terms of the Act or the persons attending a gathering kill or seriously injure any person or destroy or do serious damage to any valuable property, or attempt to do any of these deeds or show a manifest intention of doing so.

Also, a policeman of at least the rank of warrant officer must have told the gathering to disperse within a specified time.

Finally, the Act stipulates that the force used to disperse a gathering should not be greater than necessary for dispersing the persons assembled and requires that non-lethal weapons be used first.

Unarmed civilians

Mr Haysom notes that from as far back as Sharpeville in 1960, when 67 people were killed and 186 injured when police opened fire on an anti-pass demonstration, there have been instances of police firing into the backs of unarmed civilians.

At Sharpeville, the commission of inquiry revealed, the gathering remained peaceful for hours. Then some stones were thrown at police after a fence collapsed. No order to fire was given but police started shooting with sten guns, service revolvers and rifles.

Mr Haysom observes: "The police justified their conduct by alleging that they thought they were being attacked. But, of the bullet wounds that could be classified, 30 were from the front and at least 155 from the back."

He notes that the commissioner rejected the obvious conclusion that the police had fired while the crowd was retreating and suggested they were standing with their backs to the police talking or waiting for the crowd to clear.

"The fact is, that even on the commissioner's findings, the police fired bullets into the backs of unarmed civilians, including women and children.

"It is equally clear," Mr Haysom says, "that the police were content to rely on firearms as the primary method of crowd control."

Mr Haysom notes that a lack of police restraint has been alleged in other areas which have witnessed multiple deaths in police shootings. They range from the "Trojan Horse" shootings in the streets of the Athlone suburb of Cape Town in October 1985 to the Mamelodi women's rent march a month later.

He also argues that the 11-year ban on all outdoor gatherings is so sweeping that it is unintentionally broken every day. "The police do not disperse each and every gathering that takes place outdoors, but when patrolling the townships they may select and disperse with force such gatherings as they choose.

"In this light the right to use firearms to disperse gatherings is converted into a power to enforce, by firearms, an informal indoor curfew by day and night."

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CSO: 3400/140

ANTI-APARTHEID WRITERS FORM NATIONAL GROUPS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 6 Jul 87 p 4

[Text]

About 150 novelists, poets, and playwrights yesterday launched the Congress of South African Writers, the country's first national movement of anti-apartheid authors.

In a declaration after a two-day conference, the writers, including author Nadine Gordimer, pledged their "total creative resources to advance the struggle for the creation of a nonracial, united and democratic South Africa".

The group intends to set up workshops to foster writing, theatre, music and painting. It aims to promote writing in African languages and to produce creative and informative literature for children.

It said it would fight censorship and consult other organisations on the breadth of the international cultural boycott imposed on South Africa in protest against apartheid.

Many South African artists complain the boycott has stopped even those who oppose

apartheid from performing overseas.

Gordimer, a patron of the congress, told a news conference the movement's members included many of the important progressive writers in South Africa. She conceded there was a risk that writers could now attract more harassment from the government.

"There might be some problems for writers in this greater exposure. But on the other hand, our feeling has been that the sense of solidarity ... gives courage to writers and publishers to intensify their efforts against censorship," she said.

Gordimer's novels are highly critical of apartheid and several have been banned in South Africa at various times.

Njabulo Ndebele, novelist and president of the congress, said: "I think it would be naive not to expect that the formation of a congress of this nature will call forth some kind of response from the state." — Sapa-Reuter.

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CSO: 3400/140

BLACKS' ECONOMIC ASPIRATIONS SEEN AS MORE IMPORTANT THAN TALKS WITH ANC

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Jul 87 p 4

[Commentary by Simon Barber]

[Text]

TO THE outside world, Soweto conjures a nightmare — a hellish, battle-scarred landscape roamed by apartheid's stormtroopers, their gauleiters and angry resisters totting tyres, petrol and matches.

In the few hours I spent there last Friday, this admittedly fleet-ing visitor came away with a rather different impression, one unlikely to endear me to those political leaders who wish the outside world to see only the nightmare.

Unfashionably, I saw a place no better or worse than the slums of Mexico City, considerably more congenial than the stinking wens of Calcutta and a good deal less hopeless than many an American ghetto.

I also saw a community of immense potential and goodwill in grave danger of being condemned to permanent misery by successor elites armed with a political and economic vocabulary they either do not understand or, in some cases, understand only too well.

The right-thinking observer can be forgiven for reacting with a certain horror to the clinic where Albertina Sisulu works. A decaying, jerrybuilt shack in a scenery of hovels, acrid coal bonfires and that peculiar detritus of 20th Century poverty — the rusting hulks of cars, washing machines and discarded refrigerators. The place is ripe for the brush of a latter day Hieronymus Bosch.

The queue of patients (who must wait a little longer so that the visitor can be accommodated) is especially disconcerting to someone who has rested comfortably in the Carlton Hotel and has spent the morning chatting to Amcham in its offices overlooking the Houghton Golf Club.

The contrast is a sure inducer of guilt, confusion and loathing for a system that could produce such opposite worlds.

Stepping carefully over the huddled sick, the visitor's otherwise hardened sensibilities turn instantly to inchoate, unreasoning mush.

Penitentially, reverentially, he is ready to believe anything he is told. Words like "liberation" and "struggle" wash over him and he is somehow too enthralled by his conscience and the evident suffering around him to ask what they mean and, in particular, what they mean for the halt and maim in the filthy anteroom. Hence, in some respects, Soweto's nightmare image in the rest of the world.

Battling the enthrallment, I put to Sisulu an idea that has been gaining currency in Washington. Did it make sense, I wondered, to try to destroy the South African economy when it was that economy which empowered some of apartheid's most effective opponents, the trades unions?

How, I asked, could there be con-

sumer boycotts without consumers? Had not American companies, with their much touted array of educational and social programmes, done some good, however small and marginal.

"The people want disinvestment," the grand old lady replied.

I looked at floor, summoning courage for the next question. Uriah Heepishly, it came out: "With all respect, ma'am, I come from a country where, as one of the people, I was born with the privilege of being asked what I want."

"That is obviously not the case here, so perhaps I have a little difficulty understanding. Forgive me, but how do you know what the people want?"

"The people want disinvestment," she restated, forgivingly. "Are you a member of any organisation?"

I admitted that I was not.

"Well, if you were, you would understand how we know what the people want." There followed a disquisition on "the struggle" and how it would continue for as long as it took for the millenium of "liberation" to dawn.

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rofoundly felt, to be sure, but a formula of words, a litany, an abstraction.

In her saintly way, I suspect Sisulu will also forgive me for feel-

ing extremely angry as I picked my way back out through her mute patients and into the squalour beyond — as angry as I felt when a COSATU official had flatly informed me earlier in the week, in response to the same question about economic empowerment: "We are in a war, and in a war there must be casualties."

I do not pretend to have any insight into what Sisulu's people want, but I have an intuition, simply as a human being, that aside from a real political voice in their country they would like jobs, economic opportunity, clean, paved, safe streets, good schools for their children, proper medical care, decent sewers, comfortable, unleaky homes and even the occasional tree to cut the searing drabness of where apartheid has deposited them.

Furthermore, I would hazard that they would like to be able to achieve these things for themselves, not as the wards of some monolithic state.

Nothing Sisulu, COSATU, Archbishop Desmond Tutu or Oliver Tambo say seems to speak meaningfully to these basic, concrete aspirations.

In fact, some even argue to go speak ~~is~~ merely to advocate the gilding of apartheid's cage. Fine, so the victims of this odious system must remain victims to achieve salvation. Such is the cant one can expect from empurpled churchmen and other elitists.

The real tragedy is the "people" in whose name so much towering rhetoric is delivered are rarely if ever heard. The Press, an elitist institution in itself, makes few efforts to test the rhetoric at the level of the common man.

In a democratic society, this matters less, because the common man has the chance to make his feelings known and acted upon.

Such a chance does not exist here, and those who are brave enough to question what is articulated and done in their name risk denunciation and worse, both at home and abroad.

To my mind, addressing the needs and dreams of the ordinary millions of Soweto is an infinitely more important exercise than traipsing off to Dakar to hold highly publicised and politically sexy talks with the ANC, thus according increased legitimacy to an organisation whose authenticity lies chiefly in the untested claim that it owns the people and in Pretoria's propaganda.

T

he 50 worthy Afrikaners who have embarked on this exercise would surely be better employed in, say, pressing government to grant ownership rights to township residents who have been paying rent for years without receiving even the most minimal services in return.

But no, they prefer to play at the grand, abstract, political simulation because it is easier, offers more immediate psychic income and better befits their status than coping with the nitty-gritty of the human condition.

It has taken the self-confidence of a Margaret Thatcher to break the stranglehold of entrenched, fundamentally unrepresentative political elites in Britain and to launch what may well be the first real "peoples" revolution in history.

Her message to her countrymen is simple: this is your country — it does not belong to trades unions, or to the state or to any other group or class that would like to dictate what is best for you. Would that we had a Thatcher here.

JUDGE ORDERS RELEASE OF SURHWU OFFICIAL

MB131925 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1925 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 13 Jul (SAPA)--A Rand Supreme Court judge ordered the release of a detainee today because the police had not shown that four murders were committed with the specific intent to bring about social change or that a strike was organized to bring about industrial change. Mr Mike Roussos was detained under the Internal Security Act on 11 June this year. The judge said even if he found as a fact that four men had been killed by South African Railways and Harbour Workers Union [SARHWU] members on the direct instructions of the detainee, it would show the common law crime of murder had been committed. But, he continued, without information to show why the murders were committed, it could not be said Mr Roussos had committed the crime of sedition or terrorism, which are dealt with in the Internal Security Act.

Mr Justice Leveson said it was the court's function to decide whether the information upon which the police based their decision to detain someone was enough to get a conviction--but it did have to determine whether the facts used by the arresting officer to come to the decision to make the detention were reasonable.

Mr Roussos was the national organizer, education secretary and a member of the coordinating committee of SARHWU. He was arrested in terms of the emergency regulations on 7 May. An application for his release was launched on 26 May but postponed until 17 June. On June 11 his detention was changed to detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. His wife, Mr Benita Pavlicevic, launched the application on 23 June.

In the replying affidavit, Brigadier G.N. Erasmus said he had reason to believe Mr Roussos had committed, or knew who had committed, crimes under the Internal Security Act. This gave him the power to detain Mr Roussos for interrogation. The court's power to decide whether the police had the jurisdictional facts before the decision was taken has not been removed by the statute, the judge said. In papers, Brigadier Erasmus said an unlawful strike by South African transport workers began on 13 March and lasted until 5 June.

In summary, the judge said, Brig Erasmus said he had reasons to believe Mr Roussos committed (or had information about) the crime of murder, arson, malicious damage to property and the intimidation of people aimed at preventing them from returning to work and forcing them to become union members.

"The real issue before me is whether the acts were committed with the required state of mind," the judge said. Mr Bruce Berman, who appeared for the minister of law and order, the commissioner of the SAP and the officer commanding John Vorster Square, argued calling a strike, intimidation by murder, and the damage of SATS [South African Transport Services] property were calculated to bring about constitutional political change. "This may well be so. But the specific intent is not proved merely by evidence of the acts," the judge said. "The statute has prescribed the exact nature of the intention which must accompany the act," he said.

Mr Berman argued the strike was to bring about industrial change. The judge said that was not so. "Workers strike for better conditions, better wages or shorter hours. They often strike in sympathy with a co-worker to persuade the employer to re-employ him. Such objects are not in themselves unlawful, even if the strike is unlawful because the procedures of the Labour Relations Act were not observed," he said. "Damage to trains may impede traffic, but to make the person guilty under Section 20, it must be shown it was done to bring about industrial change and not to bring about the reinstatement of a dismissed employee," the judge said. He added that some of the wording of the statute was not clear. For instance, to "demoralize a particular population group" could mean an ethnic group, clerical as opposed to industrial workers or urban as opposed to rural residents. He said the police should have had a factual averment in their affidavit of which population group was being affected by the detainee. "That, unfortunately, was not done," he said.

"There is no evidence whatsoever that the brigadier had any facts before him showing anyone associated with any of the acts had the intent required by the statute. It flows from that that a charge of subversion would have an essential ingredient of the offense lacking. In the absence of vital evidence that the detainee acted with a specific intention, it cannot be said the brigadier had reasonable grounds for his belief," the judge said.

Mr Justice Leveson declared that the arrest and detention of Mr Roussos was unlawful and ordered the respondents to release him. He also ordered them to pay the costs of the application, including the costs of two counsel. Mr I. Mahomed, SC [senior counsel] had drawn the judge's attention to the rules of court which allow two counsel if it is a "wise and reasonable precaution." The judge said the application had succeeded on one ground but a number of other points, equally complicated, were argued. It was an extended and complex iniquity which affected the liberty of an individual. The legislation was so restrictive as to make counsel's task difficult," the judge said. [quotation marks as received]

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CSO: 3400/131

SATS COLLUSED WITH POLICE IN RAILWAY STRIKE

MB101758 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 10-16 Jul 87 p 9

[Article by Vusi Gunene]

[Text] The South African Transport Services [SATS] has for the first time admitted collusion with the police during the 11-week strike by 16,000 workers.

WEEKLY MAIL is in possession of a document in which SATA outlines its strategy to discredit and "neutralize" the South African Railway and Harbour Workers' Union (SARHWU) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) during the strike which ended last month.

The document was sent to some SATS' clients two weeks ago to get their assessment of how management handled the strike which, according to the report, SATS initially hoped would "sweat itself out".

The strike was the longest and most bitter in the public sector. Six workers were killed in police action and the union was accused of "necklacing" non-strikers. Several SARHWU members are presently in detention and are expected to face murder, assault, arson and intimidation charges related to the strike.

"To refute SARHWU's claims in the press and to keep the initiative in terms of press coverage, an operational center was established at headquarters from where the flow of information and the coordination of activities were controlled," the document states.

It lists the following themes which were used to "neutralize" SARHWU and COSATU:

--Workers were unhappy about the strike and intimidation.

--SATS had supernumerary workers who could pull (the) wagon through the drift.

--The strike was caused by an insignificant amount of RBO.

--The policy of "no work, no pay" was communicated as non negotiable throughout.

--Contingency planning was such that SATA could carry on indefinitely.

--Workers were returning to work.

--Workers would not be excluded from working areas and steps were taken to limit intimidation. This included confining workers to their places of work to "keep outsiders out" and workers ignorant of what was happening outside their work place.

It was also aimed at keeping workers physically happy but psychologically unhappy, the document states.

According to the document, "liaison with the SAP and other departments involved" was undertaken in order to handle the matter "on a coordinated basis" at government level.

"The (police) forces rendered assistance to maintain order because of damage and arson to SATS property."

Questions posed to clients included whether workers had "enough reason" to strike, whether the general image of SATA had been marred as a result of the strike and whether SATS "handled the strike correctly."

Meanwhile, a statement released by the deputy secretary of SARHWU, Themba Khuzwayo, alleged SATS was not abiding by the spirit of the agreement signed by SATA and SARHWU.

According to the agreement all workers would be reinstated except for those found guilty of criminal charges in a court of law. In addition it was agreed that no worker would be victimized for participating in the strike and that workers were free to elect their own representatives.

In spite of these agreements, Khuzwayo claims:

--Seventy-six shop stewards at Jan Smuts Airport were refused reinstatement and only taken back after the intervention of a lawyer.

--A qualified bus driver in East London was given the job of digging trenches.

Responding to SARHWU's claims, a SATS representative said yesterday that the agreement allowed SATS to transfer workers to "other places".

He refused to respond to incidents at Jan Smuts Airport and East London, saying they were "individual cases". Commenting on detained workers he said SATS could not interfere in police matters.

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CSO: 3400/131

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

WARNING OF 'ENEMY' AMONG REFUGEES--Secretary of State for Defense and Security
Comrade Alex Shapi has appealed to the people of Western Province to be security conscious and to work closely with Zambia's security forces in their task of flushing out the enemy. Comrade Shapi made the appeal at Mongu airport this morning when he addressed a large crowd which welcomed him. He also directed all party leaders in the province to ensure that they do not accept and accommodate refugees who flee from neighboring countries, because some of them are not genuine refugees but ordinary people who are being used by the enemy. The secretary of state also appealed to the people in the area who bought firearms from freedom fighters to surrender them. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 87] /9599

VIGILANTE SCHEME AGAINST CRIME LAUNCHED--The secretary of state for defense and security, Comrade Alex Shapi, has called on every responsible citizen to join the fight against the crime wave in the country which has reached alarming proportions. Comrade Shapi, who was speaking in Mongu yesterday, where he launched a vigilance scheme at [words indistinct] said crime in Zambia has reached unprecedented levels. Comrade Shapi said the growing crime rate was one of the negative aspects of the country's development. He said the (?assaults against) [words indistinct] property have become prevalent to the extent that Zambians are now no longer sure of their security as [words indistinct] (?break-ins) have become a common occurrence in both urban and rural areas. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Jul 87] /9599

CSO: 3400/142

HOPES FOR INVESTMENT BOOM UNLIKELY

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Jun 87 p 6

[Article by Tony Hawkins]

[Text]

WHEN Dr Bernard Chidzero, Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, recently announced a curb on dividend and profit remittances by foreign companies, together with reinvestment incentives, one irony went unnoticed.

Robert Mugabe's government is ostensibly socialist, and committed to the "Zimbabweanisation" of the capital stock. Yet the new regulations will in fact have the opposite effect, and will increase foreign ownership — in theory at least — through reinvestment.

But more fundamental points are being raised by the business community. Will the new measures in any way boost Zimbabwe's generally poor record of foreign investment since independence? And will the measures lead to a domestic investment boom, as Chidzero hopes, which would reflate an economy constrained by a deteriorating balance of payments situation?

By halving remittances by foreign companies to 25%, Zimbabwe hopes to save about Z\$75m (about R86m) a year in foreign exchange. At the same time the complex regulations covering reinvestment by multinationals have been liberalised with the aim of "injecting more foreign currency into the

economy and stimulating investment".

Not surprisingly, business leaders are warning that Zimbabwe's chances of attracting new investment inflows will now be slimmer than ever. But given the country's dismal foreign investment track record — an estimated US\$7m inflow annually since independence in 1980 — the new focus on encouraging foreign companies to reinvest is essentially realistic.

However, it would be wrong to suggest, say local economists, that this is going to turn the economy around, let alone come to grips with the growing unemployment crisis.

Since the independence boom ran out of steam in 1982, the Zimbabwe economy has been growing at a mere 1% a year, while the population is growing at more than 3%.

Employment levels are little different from those of the mid-Seventies and unemployment — having risen from 12% in 1984 to an estimated 18% this year — is forecast to reach 25% by 1991.

Investment in the first six years of independence has actually been lower than that achieved in the final years of economic sanctions and guerrilla war in the late Seventies.

Official statistics show that last year capital investment was 40% below its post-independence peak,

while a business survey released last year found investment intentions at their lowest ebb for at least three years.

The positive aspect of Chidzero's package is designed to encourage reinvestment by multinationals by relaxing regulations that currently restrict reinvestment.

Funds not remitted by foreign-owned companies are classified as "surplus" and until two weeks ago could be deposited to earn maximum interest of 9%, or reinvested given the approval of the Foreign Investment Committee, which has the reputation of taking months — and even years — to reach a decision.

The new proposals reduce maximum interest on deposits to only 5% while relaxing the existing restrictions on investment.

While the Chidzero measures are likely to boost investment in 1988-89, the extent of this is impossible to gauge. For a start, it is unclear just how large these surplus funds are, and the central bank is currently seeking this information from the banks.

Secondly, the whole concept of surplus funds is elusive. The manager of one large foreign company said he had no plans to reinvest since his surpluses are required to finance escalating working capital requirements, partly resulting from high-cost inventory management techniques caused by the cumbersome and inefficient system of foreign currency allocations to industry.

In any event, there is little incentive to invest when manufacturing industry is operating at 65% of capacity. Industrialists stress that their top priority is to renew

ageing equipment rather than expand capacity, and this could well result in fewer rather than more jobs.

Regardless of the volume of surplus funds in the economy, import capacity is the critical constraint on investment.

Because roughly half of any new investment represents imports, even if the entire Z\$75m to be saved from reduced remittances were reinvested — which won't happen — the increase in investment would be only 10% on last year's depressed levels.

Far more important than the measures announced recently are the urgent problems of the burgeoning budget deficit and Zimbabwe's lacklustre export performance that remain to be tackled.

The budget deficit of Z\$1.2bn (about R1.45bn), equivalent to 14% of gross domestic product, is a major obstacle to securing a World Bank loan for export promotion.

Debt-service payments will exceed 30% of exports this year and remain close to the 30% level for the rest of the decade, necessitating continuing tight curbs on imports and remittances.

The rapid growth in output and employment necessary to satisfy the aspirations of a fast-growing population and labour force is simply incompatible with import compression and foreign investment controls.

The way out is to loosen the foreign exchange constraint by boosting exports, which in terms of special drawing rights are 12% below their 1981 peak, and encouraging foreign investment.

At the end of the day, reflationary strategies are simply not viable without a significant increase in import capacity.

DELAYS, LACK OF TRANSPORT, HEIGHTEN FOOD, WATER CRISIS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Jul 87 p 10

[Article by Robin Drew]

[Text]

More than a million people in Zimbabwe are going to need help this year because of the drought which authorities are now saying has had calamitous effects.

The Government has set aside R100 million for direct food aid and food-for-work programmes now under way throughout the country.

Zimbabwe has enough food to feed its people, a carryover from previous good harvests. But if it had not been for the stockpile of 2 million tons of maize the country would have been in even deeper trouble as less than 1 million tons was produced this year, of which about half will be sent to the grain depots for sale.

The dwindling water supplies have meant a sharp cut in winter wheat production and 100 000 tons will have to be imported to meet the demand for bread.

The headlines in the local papers in recent weeks have told the story: "Food crisis in Nkayi", "Gokwe area hit by hunger", "5 000 children starve in Kezi", "Drought-hit Matabeleland South — 300 000 in need of aid", "Worst drought in Manicaland."

Government leaders have said no one will die for lack of food. But it appears that lives are hanging in the balance because of bureaucratic holdups, lack of transport and inefficient organisation.

The *Chronicle* in Bulawayo reported that more than 60 000 people in one district were facing starvation. The district administrator said immediate steps were needed to increase drought relief but provincial leaders professed ignorance of the seriousness of the situation.

In parts of Matabeleland in particular, dissident activities are contributing to the problem: government workers face threats from armed bandits.

In Bulawayo water rationing is in force and supplies to other smaller centres such as Filabusi and Marula are drying up rapidly. Officials have been inspecting old mine shafts to see if water can be pumped out and supplied to residents by bowser.

Schools in some areas have closed because boreholes have dried up.

The Secretary for Water Resources has warned that hundreds of thousands of rural people may have to be moved if the rains fail again at the end of this year.

Zimbabwe has suffered four droughts since 1980 and this year the effect has been worsened by extremely high temperatures from January right through to May.

Under the food-for-work public works programme, adults are paid R2.50 a day for their labour on build-

ing dams, road, bridges or other projects identified initially by village development committees. The money earned can be used for needs other than food.

In some districts where the impact of the drought, while serious, has not been as severe as elsewhere, villagers have complained that the daily wage rate is not enough and have dropped out.

Youngsters under 18 and people over 60 qualify for food handouts and food aid is also made available in areas where people are literally starving.

The drought has also had its impact on commercial farmers. Grain producers have said their industry is in deep trouble and the tobacco growers are facing losses this year of R75 million. Cattle producers say that many of their ranches are in the grip of a very serious drought and that supplying water to their stock has become a major problem because of the shortage of spares for pumps and engines.

At a recent cattlemen's congress, rancher Mr Guy Hilton-Barber told how he had to resort to moving his last working engine from water point to water point by sleigh drawn by donkeys. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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September 3, 1987

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